

THE
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 323.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

THE LOSS OF THE "AMAZON."

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, Stamford Hill, held at the London Tavern, on Monday, January 19,

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor
IN THE CHAIR;

It was unanimously resolved,—

"That this Meeting, having a profound sympathy in the dreadful accident which befel the 'Amazon,' and by which so many wives were made widows, and so many children orphans, do propose, on the instant, to receive two of the children on the foundation, and as many others as may seek admission afterwards by the usual mode of entrance.

D. W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.
T. W. AVELING, }

Office, 32, Poultry.

**THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN,
STAMFORD HILL.**

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen,
FOR THE CARE AND EDUCATION OF ORPHANS FROM THE EARLIEST INFANCY THROUGH THE WHOLE TERM OF CHILDHOOD.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING and the CHRISTMAS ELECTION was held on Monday, the 19th January, 1852;

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor
IN THE CHAIR.

The proposed variation of the 2nd Rule was brought up on the recommendation of the Board, and carried.

It was as follows:—

That the design of this Charity be to board, clothe, nurse, and educate fatherless children from the birth till they are 14 and 15 years old respectively. Namely, till the boys shall have arrived at 14, and the girls at 15 years of age.

The Chairman then declared the poll was open for the Election of Ten Children, and would close at 3 o'clock. At the close of the poll the following children were announced as the successful candidates:—

	Votes.		Votes.
1. Gale, Ruth	4,242	6. Hickinbotham, J. W.	3,017
2. Hume, Washington	3,433	7. Sadler, H. W.	2,367
3. Chrichton, Evan M.	3,369	8. Baker, Deborah	2,001
4. Charles, Mary	3,110	9. Dunn, Benjamin B.	1,991
5. Hubback, Thomas C.	3,147	10. Lean, James	1,981

It was resolved unanimously that the respectful thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for taking the chair on the occasion; and also to Edward Edwards, Esq., for relieving his Lordship in the duties of the same.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.
THOMAS W. AVELING, }

Office, 32, Poultry, where Forms of application for Candidates and lists of Subscribers may be had gratuitously, and every information, on any day, from 10 till 4. Subscriptions most thankfully received. Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. John Cuzner, Sub-Secretary, and addressed to him at the Office of the Charity.

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HAVERSTOCK-HILL.**

FOR CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, AND FROM EVERY PART OF THE KINGDOM.
PATRON—THE QUEEN.

FIFTY ORPHAN CHILDREN will be admitted during the present year. Twenty-five at each election. The next election will take place in April, all applications for which must be sent in before the 1st March. Forms for filling up, with the list of Governors and all necessary information, may be obtained at the offices of the charity. To meet the increased expenses arising out of the admission of 144 additional children since 1842, Contributions are earnestly solicited.
Offices, 32, Lucgate-hill.
January 19, 1852. JOSEPH SOUL, Sec.

The NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Charity will be celebrated by a FESTIVAL, which will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY, March 18th, when the RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR will preside, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and the Under-sheriffs.

A List of Stewards will shortly be published.

Annual Contribution of a Governor, £1 1s.; Life, £10 10s.
Annual Subscriber, 10s. 6d.; Life, £5 5s.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE CLASSES of the NORMAL SCHOOL will RE-OPEN early in January. Candidates who are desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages afforded by the Institution to those who are desirous of pursuing the occupation of a teacher, should apply without delay to the Secretary at the Society's House, Borough-road, London
HENRY DUNN, Secretary

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TWENTY-SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of 81X per cent., declared on the 14th inst., is PAYABLE to the Shareholders, without deduction of Income-tax, at the Offices of the Company, No. 62, King William-street, London-bridge, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

By order of the Board,
THOS. PRICE, Secretary.
Jan. 17, 1852.

THE REV. G. R. MIALI, of Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, is desirous of receiving into his family two or three additional pupils to educate with his son. Strict attention is paid to moral and religious, as well as mental training. Terms, 40 guineas per annum. References can be given if required. Ullesthorpe is a healthy rural village, 13 miles from Leicester, and is a station on the Midland Railway.

SALISBURY.

MRS. J. W. TODD has THREE VACANCIES in her SELECT SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES, the duties of which will be RESUMED on MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1852. The course of Tuition pursued in this Establishment embraces the entire routine of a thorough English Education—the French, Italian, German, and Latin Languages; Drawing, Painting, Music, and Singing; together with a compendium of Natural and Moral Philosophy, and the general range of modern polite literature. The very limited number received secures to the pupils all the domestic comforts and supervision of home; and no efforts are spared to combine pleasure with their pursuit of knowledge—to render their scholastic duties spontaneous rather than compulsory; and, by assiduous culture of their intellectual and moral powers, to habituate them to the exercise of independent thought and enlightened piety.—Terms, including French and Latin, from 25 to 30 Guineas per annum.

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Orders may be given to all newsvendors in town or country, or to the Office, 139, Fleet-street, London.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE CLERICAL DECLARATION OF DEPENDENCE.

THREE thousand two hundred and sixty-two clergy of the Church of England have subscribed a Declaration "in support of the Royal Supremacy in things ecclesiastical, and of the wisdom and authority of the judgment emanating from its recent exercise," in the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter." A copy of this Declaration has been transmitted to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, enclosed in a letter signed by "W. Goode," from which we learn the motive in which the document originated, and the fact that it sets forth the opinions of a far greater number of the Established clergy than that represented by the names attached to it. We inserted in our last number Mr. Goode's letter, the enclosed Declaration, and the answers respectively of the two archbishops. We take the present opportunity of making a few observations thereupon.

The Declaration itself is, perhaps, one of the most curious illustrations of the warping influence of the State-church system upon the minds of good men. It directly recognises "the Sovereign as supreme Governor of this realm, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal;" and it views "with surprise and concern the attempts made by parties holding office in the Church, to invalidate and nullify the judgment pronounced by that authority in the celebrated Gorham controversy—which attempts it declares to be "equivalent to the enforcement of a standard of doctrine in the Church, by unauthorized individuals, opposed to that established by its supreme authority." In other words, the Declaration is an open avowal by upwards of three thousand ministers of Jesus Christ, that in things spiritual as well as in things temporal, the law of the land, or her Majesty as the highest representative of law, is their master; a disregard of whose decisions "is irreconcilable with the principles of all church polity, and necessarily leads to a state of disorder, strife, and confusion, in the Church."

The majority of the subscribing clergymen, we have reason to believe, belong to the section commonly designated "Evangelical." The special characteristic of their theological system is spirituality as opposed to ritualism, and the authority of God's word as contradistinguished from that of human tradition. Hence they are enthusiastic panegyrist of the Great Reformation, make their appeal in all controversies to the exclusive authority of the Scriptures, and repeat, on all fitting, and some unfitting occasions, the famous sentence of Chillingworth, "The Bible, and the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants." Between the spirit of this faith, and an unequivocal recognition of the Royal Supremacy "in things spiritual," there certainly does appear to be a slight discrepancy—for the Declaration, so far from asserting for the word of God exclusive authority over the clergy of the Establishment, holds them bound to submit in the last instance, not to the Bible, nor to the Church's interpretation of the Bible, but to the judgment

of a secular court, on the latitude of sense in which that interpretation may be understood. This, it must be admitted, is rather odd.

If the Declaration had simply expressed approval of the judgment in the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter, as "wise and just," and "in accordance with the principles of the Church of England," we could have understood it. We can further conceive it possible that, all circumstances considered, these clergymen may have rejoiced in the exercise on their behalf of the Royal Supremacy, as a fact, however they may have disapproved of the abstract authority, as a doctrine. But in their deep gratitude, they commit themselves and their Church, without so much as a single qualifying phrase, without a hint at limitation, without an implication which might hereafter shield them from the sheereast despotism, to the government of the Sovereign "in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things." The Sovereign might be an unbeliever—his Judicial Committee of Privy Council might be composed of men, the majority or all of whom might have arrived at the conclusion that Christianity is a fiction, that its historical records are myths, that its dogmas are irrational, and that its authority over the conscience is void. If ever such a disastrous condition of affairs should arrive, and any question of high spiritual import should be submitted to the legal tribunal for decision, these clergymen have left themselves no room to protest against the anomaly. On the contrary, their Declaration would bind them to implicit obedience, and their own language would stigmatize any attempt of theirs to invalidate or evade the decision, as "irreconcilable with the first principles of all Church polity." Truly, this is taking upon them a yoke which, however agreeable in the present instance, may hereafter prove too galling for endurance. The Declaration is one of prospective slavery, as gratuitous as it is unqualified.

A right act does not necessarily imply a right agent. If the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had affirmed, instead of reversing, the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust in the Gorham case, and the Evangelical view of the rite of baptism had been declared incompatible with the formularies of the Church, would the doctrine of the Royal Supremacy have been accepted by the defeated party with as little hesitancy as it now is? That the decision was in favour of a latitudinarian interpretation of the Church standards was a piece of good fortune which many of the subscribing clergymen had hardly anticipated. What did they think of the Royal Supremacy, when it seemed to them likely enough to be wielded against them? Did they regard it as a seemly arrangement? Did it strike them just then as one in which the Church should not merely acquiesce, but rejoice? Did it present itself as too plainly agreeable to the will of their divine Master to admit of a reasonable challenge? Had their fears been realized, would they have said, "We dispute the justice of the sentence, but we have not a word to urge against the constitution or the authority of the tribunal which condemns us?" But if they would not, it behooved them to bear in mind that the character of such a Court for the settlement of ecclesiastical affairs, and the fitness or unfitness of constituting temporal authorities ultimate judges in spiritual things, is not altered by the result in this, or any number of instances. They have voluntarily licked the hand that fed them, and gratitude seems to have blinded their conscience.

We do not believe the doctrine of the Royal Supremacy, in the unqualified sense in which it is spoken of in the Declaration, to have been a tenet of the Evangelical clergy previously to the Gorham judgment. We have heard them apologize for it, or explain it away, but never until that deliverance are we aware that they justified it, and gloried in it. If it should compel their exit from the Establishment next year, we strongly suspect that it would not have either their sanction or support. They stand by it now because it suits them, not because it is in itself suitable. And this, without imputing conscious insincerity to them, is the

depraving effect of the system to which they cling. Three thousand two hundred and sixty-two clergymen—ministers of religion—servants of the God of truth—themselves, for aught we know, individually as devoted to their work as any that can be found—are induced to give their written sanction to an arrangement which, although a shield to them in their anomalous position, is out of keeping with the design of Christ's Church, and plainly repugnant to the genius of the gospel. Why do they stoop to this—they, who should live above all worldly compromise? For policy's sake. That which keeps them in their position they volunteer to recognise in all the extent of its most questionable demands. The thing may be an anomaly in its own nature, but it has been for them a very convenient one—and because convenient, it is regarded as also right.

This is the general justification of a Church Establishment, specially applied in support of one of its most objectionable features—an open avowal of its maxim, "Let us do evil that good may come." Position, not truth, is here treated as of paramount importance—and because their position has been guaranteed to them for the present by the Royal Supremacy, upwards of three thousand of the clergy have unconditionally signed away their spiritual and ecclesiastical independence.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

On Thursday last the first of a series of monthly meetings to be convened by the Anti-State-Church Association, was held in the Theatre of the City of London Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street. Unfortunately it rained heavily throughout the evening, preventing many of the Society's friends attending, but the audience was good for such a night. It was observed, too, that the males greatly predominated, and that there was a much larger proportion of new faces than usual. Nathaniel Griffin, Esq., presided, and in lieu of a number of speeches proposing resolutions, addresses on given topics were delivered by the Rev. Wm. Brock, John Seoble, Esq., and the Rev. Brewin Grant, of Birmingham.

The Chairman in opening the meeting said, it was now three hundred years since the Reformation, as it was called, took place, but notwithstanding this, and the many subsequent onward movements which had taken place, religion was not free yet, not even in England [hear, hear]. Caesar still sat usurpingly on the throne of the Most High—not satisfied with his own, he was continually sending out his constables with their truncheons, to extort by force contributions to a State religion [hear, hear]. Let it not be supposed, however, that the amount of money thus extorted constituted the grievance of Dissenters [hear, hear]. It was the principle to which they objected [hear]. John Hampden was a rich man, and could, therefore, have easily paid his quota to the infamous exaction of Ship Money; but he refused to pay it, because the principle was vicious on which it was sought to be obtained. Nonconformists held that taxation could not fairly be applied to matters of religion, because it had to be obtained by force, and compulsion ought not in any way to be associated with the maintenance of religion [hear, hear]. Now, the levying of Church and other rates for the support of religion was a practical assertion on the part of the State, that it had a right to interfere with religion; and this was the principle to which the Anti-State Church Association stood opposed, and it was against this principle that the arguments of the various gentlemen who would address this and other meetings that were to follow, would be exclusively directed [cheers].

Mr. Brock said he had to show them that the principles of the Anti-State-Church Association were not incompatible with due subordination to civil government. There were persons who said they were insubordinate, rebellious people who were setting up their own objects in opposition to constituted authority. When their association was formed, he received from a gentleman indirectly connected with the Government, a letter, warning him not to be present at its formation, "because, said he, I give you notice that the Government have their eye upon its doings" [hear, hear]. He knew that that eye was kept upon them, and if they had at all passed the bounds of subordination or legality, they would have had the Attorney-General down upon them.

As he had not done so, then it was to be presumed they had not done anything wrong [hear, hear, hear]. But it might be said that even if they had public opinion would have prevented him from interfering. He would accept the alternative, and say that if public opinion was with them, there could be no doubt but what they were doing was compatible with the well-being of the commonwealth. When civil governments overstepped their province, it was not wrong to disobey their mandates [hear]. If the powers that be required him to disobey God, then he must of necessity disobey the law. Now, it was clear to him that a State Church did so interfere with the province which belongs to God, and, therefore, so far as it transgressed the Divine law, he was bound to disobey it [hear, hear]. The advocates of a State Church contended that the ruling powers in the State might, and ought, to choose for the citizens their mode of worshipping God. Mr. Gladstone himself had put the matter thus; but upon this principle men were released from the obligation, and deprived of the privilege of making their own choice [hear, hear]. They came into the world with all these matters foreclosed, and they would go out of it with them foreclosed also; and if there should happen to be any mistake in the matter, the Government would not bear the responsibility—that would fall upon men as individuals; and they had a right, therefore, as it was also their duty, to choose for themselves [hear, hear]. He could not understand why men might not hold these views in reference to religion, and yet be good subjects of the Crown [hear]. Their opponents sometimes quoted the words of the Apostle in the 13th of Romans, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers;" and they say these "higher powers" have instituted an Established Church, and, therefore, it should not be resisted. Yet such an argument was utterly fallacious [cheers]. When there seemed to be any ambiguity about a text, the way to come to a correct understanding of it was, to observe the conduct of the man who wrote it, in the matter to which it referred [hear]. Now, idolatry was the established religion of Greece, and very severe laws were in force against Dissenters; but did Paul conform to this religion? [hear.] On the contrary, the uniform charge against him was, that he sought to lead the people away from their gods, and bring the established religion into dispute [cheers]. The Jews also charged him with teaching the people to "worship God contrary to the law" [cheers]. The Apostle Peter, moreover, exhorted Christians to submit themselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the king as supreme, or unto governors, or unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the praise of them that do well. Now, this had nothing whatever to do with conformity to an Established Church [hear, hear]. The secular authority was constituted for the punishment of "evil-doers," but the advocates and members of that Association, as such, had done nothing contrary to the law of the land, or the principles of Christianity [cheers]. Look at Peter's own conduct, in illustration of the meaning of his words. The Jewish authorities commanded him not to speak in the name of Jesus, and yet "daily, in every house, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ" [cheers]. The teaching and the conduct, however, of the apostle were perfectly consistent with each other, because the civil power had passed the limit where it ought to have stopped. This being the case, he appealed to every thoughtful man to say whether the operations of the Anti-state-church Association were contrary to apostolic practice, or incompatible with due subordination to the powers that be? [cheers.] In the time of Daniel there was also a State Church, and the men who applauded Daniel's conduct could not consistently oppose the proceedings of the Anti-state-church Association. Where would Puritanism have been if our forefathers had always complied with the laws which related to their religion? [hear, hear.] He hoped that the members of that Association would not imagine that it lived by sufferance merely, for he held that it occupied a high and honourable position [hear, hear]. The time was coming when this would be the general feeling with regard to it [hear, hear]. They had done nothing, either directly or indirectly, of which the most loyal subject, or the most devoted Christian, had the slightest occasion to be ashamed. And not only so, but they were engaged in a work, the consummation of which would confer a great and lasting benefit upon the entire nation [cheers]. He had great pleasure in taking the lead in a series of meetings which had been thus commenced.

Mr. Scoble, who has recently returned from Canada, furnished some interesting particulars relative to the agitation in that colony for the secularization of the clergy reserves. In 1791 the Constitutional Bill of Mr. Pitt reserved to the Protestant Clergy in Canada a portion of the public lands. The clergy of both the Presbyterian and the Episcopalian bodies, as being established in the mother country, both claimed to be the parties by whom the right should be enjoyed; but up to the year 1835 or 1840, the Episcopalians only had enjoyed the advantage of those reserves. Since that period the Presbyterians of the Kirk of Scotland have had a portion assigned to them. The original grant of the surveyed lands for the support of a Protestant clergy amounted to one-seventh of the whole, but, by a dexterous though false interpretation of the law the portion reserved for the clergy has been found actually to amount from one-fourth to one-fifth portion of the lands surveyed and occupied. There were other religious bodies, the Wesleyans and the Free Church of Scotland who professed that their ministers, as being Protestant clergy, should

also participate. There was, however, from the first, another party, who, though Protestants to the backbone, considered that there should be no clergy reserves at all, and that the clergy of all denominations should be supported by the Voluntary principle. This last-named body had grown in numbers and strength, and, never allowing the question to rest, had, year after year, carried measures in the popular branch of the colonial legislature in accordance with their views. The population of Upper Canada in 1848, was 729,000, of whom the Episcopalians and Presbyterians could not number more than 239,000 members. In Lower Canada, in 1844, out of a population of 678,000 only 70,000 belonged to the Established Church of this country. The large body of Dissenters had every reason to feel aggrieved that the funds arising from the clergy lands should be appropriated to two sects only, especially as no dominant church was recognised in the colony. Last year an important address was transmitted by the Canadian Legislature to the Crown narrating the various steps which had been taken for the settlement of the question, and in this document the Anti-state-church principle was distinctly avowed. He had found that nearly all the leading men of the colony were of one mind on the matter, and that the only thing standing in the way of their triumph was the Imperial act of 1840. The Legislative Council had always put a veto on the acts of the popular branch of the legislature, so that the subject should not come under the revision of the British Crown. At length, it was brought to the notice of the Home Government, who referred the question back to the Canadian Legislature; who brought in an act to dispose of these reserves, which act, however, when transmitted to the Home Government, they would not assent to! It was now felt to be absolutely necessary to destroy this root of bitterness, which Lord Durham in his report stated, would, if allowed to continue, hazard the loss of the colony; in which opinion he (Mr. Scoble) fully concurred. The operation of the clergy reserves had been such as to present the most serious obstacles to the settlement of the better class of emigrants in Canada, who preferred the United States, where they were not subjected to the same difficulties in selecting appropriate localities. Lord Grey had now promised that the Government would bring in a bill enabling the colonial legislature to dispose of the question, which it would do only in one way; viz., by taking the lands from the clergy, saving existing interests, and applying them to secular or educational purposes. Their Canadian friends required sympathy from Anti-state-churchmen here, who, on the other hand, should be stimulated by the noble example of their colonial brethren [cheers].

Mr. Grant, after stating that it was as important for Anti-state-churchmen to deal with the false views of Churchmen as to advocate their own principles, proceeded to address himself to some of the fallacies of what might be called moderate Churchmen, in relation to the Anti-state-church movement. Their first difficulty arose from the alleged extreme nature of the opinions presented to their notice. The terms moderate and extreme referred only to things which were good or bad in proportion to the extent to which they were allowed. Opinions might be false, and then they were to be condemned not for going too far, but for going the wrong road. To stop short of a conclusion to which a sound opinion led, was to condemn the reasons and principles, on which an individual set out. Moderation was then recantation and vacillation, and was open to the reproach, "Ye did run well, who did hinder you, that ye should not obey the truth?" Moderate truth and moderate honesty would be as reasonable as moderate opinions, which, if false, were wrong entirely; or, if true, should not be modified by a respect for falsehood. To avoid extreme opinions was only a genteel name for compromise, and for temperate judgment should be written a temporizing policy, such as in the Gosham case, the decision in which avoided either extreme by embracing both. In the advocacy of our conscientious convictions moderation was indifference or betrayal. Those whom men called temperate God called lukewarm; and while the careless condemned the earnest for the warmth of their zeal, Scripture declared that it was good always to be zealously affected in a good cause, and they sharply rebuked the men who bathed in the tepid waters of moderation—"I know thy works that thou art neither cold nor hot"—thou avoidest extremes, but I would thou wert extreme, either one thing or the other—"I would thou wert either, cold or hot. So, then, because thou art lukewarm and neither cold or hot,"—the sentence is written against thee in the Revelation of John, chap. iii. ver. 16. A second objection advanced to nullify Dissenting arguments was, that we must have some religion. The objection was pious, but the meaning impious and uncharitable; impious as supposing that God could not convey to us religion without the help of Parliaments, and uncharitable as insinuating that it was wished to do away with all religion. Undoubtedly we must have religion; but was there none before the institution of establishments—none among converts in Heathen countries—none in the United States—none among Dissenters. Dr. Chalmers, forgetting that in the case of Christianity, as in other things, a voluntary supply would create a voluntary demand, insisted on the necessity for an establishment, but at the same time affirmed that the religion and life of that establishment was the fruit of dissent outside! To realize his ideas of the parochial system he required that there should be "a well-exercised patronage," and to secure that, and to urge the fit men "to work the machine of the establishment well," there should be the influence of Dissenters to bear upon future nominations, and to improve the present clergy! "Though we

hold," said he, "the revival of the establishment to be the likeliest means by far for a revival of Christianity" (which he thus admitted to have been strangled), "such a conviction does not preclude the conviction that it is of the very highest importance to have an active, unrestrained, and fully tolerated Dissentism; this will never supersede an establishment, but it may stimulate that establishment to a tenfold degree of activity." So he makes the Church a cypher, and leaves it to Dissent to add a unit and make it ten [cheers and laughter]. He went on to say, "It is well that sectarianism should flourish and prevail even to the degree of alarming the dignitaries of our land, for the safety of its ecclesiastical institutions, and for reducing them to the necessity of providing these institutions with those functionaries who are best fitted by their talent and piety to uphold the Church in public estimation." Could there be a greater tribute paid to sectarianism, or a more severe condemnation of the sluggish, decaying tendency of Government machinery for religion? [cheers.] The chief service of sectaries (continued the Doctor) was that they set in motion, and kept in more efficient play, a far more efficient instrumentality than any which is wielded by themselves. Thus Churchmen had a corpse which required to be galvanised by others—a machine which they could not set in motion—a number of carriages which could not even start from the station until an engine and stoker appeared in the shape of a living, "active Dissentism," to convey this Parliamentary train [loud cheers and laughter]. If, therefore, they must have some religion, it was clear where and how they must get it, Dr. Chalmers himself being obliged to perfect his system by taking in Dissent, which was a violation of the principle on which establishments rested! After further quotations, Mr. Grant continued:—How much better, then, would the Church become if, escaping from the benumbing influence of its established position, it would become itself dissent from all secular alliance, and receive of its own accord this energy of voluntarism; no longer galvanised into the appearance of activity by jealousy of Dissent, but having life in itself. Then we should have some religion [loud cheers]. Again, would the clergy and laity of the Church give up religion if they had to give up the State-church? If not, then they would still have some religion. A third objection was, that a minister having to instruct and reprove his people should be independent of them. This was not complimentary either to the clergy or laity of the Church. He hoped that the meanness and truckling character of the episcopal priesthood was exaggerated in supposing, that if they were dependent on their congregations, they would try to please ungodly hearers instead of their Master in heaven. But however much people were attached to their sins, they generally liked to have piety in the pulpit, if nowhere else. This argument defended the independence of a minister's position at the expense of his character, aspersed the judgment and motives of the hearers, and sacrificed the legitimate independence of the laity to the false independence of the clergy. If the right of private judgment were the essence of Protestantism, the hearers had a right to judge the teaching of the ministry. The speaker then commented on the case of Mr. Bennett and the parishioners of Frome, the latter of whom had just secured what was a moderate Churchman's desire; viz., slavery. Even at present, a clergyman was open to warring motives, having an inducement to pitch the tone of his orthodoxy or politics to the ear of a patron or a bishop, so that the present plan, while it degraded the laity, did not prevent the servility of the clergy. And, after all, the privilege of staying where he was not wanted was one from which an honourable mind would shrink [cheers]. Finally, inasmuch as a voluntary church might still render ministers independent of their congregations, the argument was beside the mark, and had nothing to do with the question. The laity of the Church were quite at liberty to wear letters, but if they were of gold, so expensive a taste must be gratified at their own expense, and not at that of the nation [hear, hear]. A fourth objection was, that a secure provision should be made for godly teachers. True, but was that object obtained by the Establishment? Did it not make secure provision for godly dignitaries rather than for godly teachers; and were not official incomes looked at as benefits exclusively attached to the fortunate offices turning up to the lucky in the spiritual lottery? Of the recipients of the greater part of the Church wealth it might be said, "If ye have been unfaithful in the unrighteous mammon, who shall commit unto ye the true riches?" The speaker then called attention to one of the more glaring facts published by Mr. Horaman, in connexion with the bishops' palaces and the poverty of the clergy, and concluded by asking whether it was not a mockery to defend the National Church by alleging the necessity for a secure provision for godly teachers—whether the support actually rendered was not mainly to the pomps and vanities of the world—the idea of maintaining teaching being "a delusion and a snare" [cheers].

Mr. Grant then touched upon other objections, upon which he could not enlarge, each one of which he answered in a sentence, and concluded, amid great applause, a speech which was listened to with intense interest.

Mr. Miall moved a cordial vote of thanks to both the chairman and to the speakers for their valuable addresses. He thought that having such an audience on so piteous a night, they might, if the speeches delivered were to be regarded as specimens of those which would follow, calculate on having crowded houses at future meetings.

Thomas Thompson, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said, that Anti-state-churchmen in London were not half acquainted with the oppressive influence of the State-church in the country. The Chairman having acknowledged the vote, closed the proceedings.

MR. KINGSLEY'S LECTURES.—On Monday, the 12th inst., Mr. J. Kingsley delivered an eloquent and convincing Anti-state-church lecture at the British school-room, Banbury, an overflowing audience being present. At the close, a resolution adopting the entire principles of the Association, was proposed by the Rev. W. T. Henderson (Baptist), and seconded by the Rev. G. Wallis (Independent), and unanimously carried. Richard Goffe, Esq., one of the magistrates, presided on the occasion. This is the first meeting of the kind that has been held in this town, which contains nearly 9,000 inhabitants, and is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and in the diocese of the Bishop of Oxford. It is probable that this meeting may lead to some more systematic effort to extend the principles of the Association in the town and neighbourhood. On the following evening, Mr. Kingsley lectured at Brill, where the large British school-room was well filled, notwithstanding that the rain came down in torrents. Mr. W. Johnson, of Thame, occupied the chair; and the Rev. J. Howell, and Mr. E. Dodwell, addressed the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Barron, the vicar, previously went about his parish, warning the people not to attend such a "blasphemous meeting"—an injunction which, as usual, had the contrary effect. On Wednesday, Mr. Kingsley addressed, in the Town Hall, the largest assembly ever held in Thame in connexion with the Anti-state-church movement. Mr. Thomas Barry, a farmer, took the chair. Mr. Kingsley, who spoke for two hours, shaped his discourse so as to reply to a pamphlet largely circulated by the rector, the Rev. J. Prosser, attempting to prove that the union of Church and State and the payment of tithes is scriptural. The lecturer ably refuted its arguments, and was listened to with great attention and applause. At the close of the lecture an opportunity to reply was afforded him, but there was no response to this invitation. The Rev. J. Elrick proposed a vote of thanks to the gentleman who granted the use of the hall to the lecturer, and the chairman, which was seconded by the Rev. J. Howell, in a warm and energetic speech.

FORTHCOMING LECTURES AND MEETINGS.—The deputation to Yorkshire were to commence their tour yesterday. The Stoke Newington and Kingsland committees have arranged for three lectures, on the religious, the social, and the political aspect of the question, to be delivered at Abney, Kingsland, and Middleton chapels, by Messrs. Miall, Burnet, and Forster, on the 28th inst., and 4th and 11th of February; to be followed by a public meeting on the 18th February. A course of three lectures, by Messrs. Forster, Williams, and Shedlock, is to be given at Merton on the 27th inst., and the 3rd and 10th of February; and the Secretary is to lecture at Plaistow on the 10th. This evening, the Secretary and the Rev. J. Hiron are to address a meeting at Luton.

INHIBITION OF A CLERGYMAN BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Rev. G. E. Gladstone, incumbent of Long Acre Episcopal chapel, preaching on December the 7th, on the prevalence of Puseyism in the Church, said, "Some of the bishops—God forgive them—are traitors;" and further remarked, "that he would say much more plainly to his face than behind his back, that the bishop of this diocese is alarmingly responsible and culpable for what passes in it." These sentiments were reported to the bishop, and Mr. Gladstone was called upon to retract them, which he distinctly refused to do. He was therefore interdicted from preaching within the diocese of London. The notice of "inhibition" was served last week; but on Sunday Mr. Gladstone preached as usual, morning and evening, making no reference to his position. Mr. Gladstone is a cousin of the right hon. member for Oxford University. His congregation are said entirely to sympathize with him.

THE VICAR OF FROME.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells replied, on the 11th, to the memorial against Mr. Bennett's appointment, that, "if he had not been satisfied that Mr. Bennett is not attached to, or likely to be influenced by, the doctrines of the Church of Rome, or likely to influence in that direction others of any congregation committed to his care," he should decline instituting him, from whatever quarter his nomination might have come; but he is satisfied that Mr. Bennett has a firm and deep-rooted attachment to our Church, and to all the doctrines of the Church of England, repudiating all Romish doctrines. As, therefore, it would be acting unjustly to Mr. Bennett, and "uncourteously to the Marchioness of Bath, whose firm attachment to our Church is so well known," to refuse institution, the bishop adheres firmly to his intention of instituting Mr. Bennett. He trusts this candid declaration of his own feeling on the subject will tend to allay the fears of the clergy and laity of Frome; and he hopes earnestly that there will be no unseemly opposition on the part of the clergy or on any of those who have signed the protest, and that Mr. Bennett will be received with kindly feeling.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—According to the *Morning Herald*, the Government has contributed £200 towards defraying the expenses

of the new Roman Catholic chapel recently opened at Greenwich.

RUMOURED REBELLION AGAINST THE STATUTES OF THURLES.—The *Times* Dublin correspondent states, on private authority, that the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, wrote three letters within the last week to the Rev. Dr. O'Toole, the Vice-President of the Queen's College, in Galway, calling on him to resign his situation, in compliance with the decrees of the Synod of Thurles, but the rev. Vice-President has not taken the least notice of them, and still retains his vice-presidency, by which he has, *ipso facto*, incurred suspension. The bishop was always a firm supporter of the Queen's Colleges and of the principle of mixed education in general. There is a strong feeling on the subject among the Catholic students, who, it is supposed, will refuse to attend the lectures of the vice-president, who fills the chair of history and English literature. The statement is confirmed from other quarters.

"BAPTIZING" THE APPLE TREES.—A correspondent, much scandalized at the old-fashioned custom of blessing the apple-trees on old Christmas eve, sends us the following. The practice looks very like a piece of idolatry—a praying to *Pomona*, the goddess of orchards; and as idolaters, these votaries of the false gods may find Mr. Ralph Barnes, the bishop's secretary, clapping his paw on them:—"At Ide, on Monday evening, the 6th inst., being 'Old Christmas eve,' about half-past nine o'clock, I was roused from quiet repose (being, as an invalid, early to bed) by a tremendous noise. On ringing the bell to ascertain particulars (fearing distress), we found the neighbours (* *, wheelwright, and others) hallooing to the apple-trees, as usual, according to annual custom, praying for a good bearing. On making further inquiries, I found the usual habit to be to take a large jug of cider, toast some pieces of bread and soak in it, then take these pieces of bread, and place one on each tree, then baptize the trees with the cider! at the same time hallooing vociferously, praying that they (the trees) may bear hats full, caps full, three bushel bags full, &c. Hip, hip, hip, hurrah! His lordship of Exeter should have been present to have consecrated the ground, and have administered the baptismal ceremony, that the trees may have been regenerated, and in due season blossom, and bear fruit in abundance."—*Western Times*.

SHIPWRECK.—About the 31st of December a small steamer of 33-horse power, named the "Rabhid" (a Welsh name), sailed from North Shields to take up a position as a tug or luggage-boat on the Clyde. She was commanded by one Andrew Jacobson, a foreigner, and her crew consisted of only four hands. The steamer went by the east coast of Scotland, and, passing through the Caledonian Canal, reached the west coast, where she was caught in the tremendous hurricane of last week. After being buffeted about among the islands from the preceding Thursday, the "Rabhid" made the Sound of Sunda, on the Mull of Kintyre, on the Saturday night, the weather being still exceedingly tempestuous. Muir, a seaman, who knew the wild character of the coast, urged that the vessel should seek some place of refuge; but the master was of opinion that he should be able to double the Mull, and reach the Forth of Clyde. Soon after, it was discovered that the pumps were choked, from coals being washed into them. Shortly after the fires were drowned out, and the engine stopped. In this helpless state a studding sail was set, and the vessel dashed ashore on a reef of rocks, surmounted by wild bold cliffs, two or three miles from the point of the coast known as Arranman's Barrels. The sea made perfect havoc with the little vessel, carrying away in a few minutes the small boat, the funnel, and tearing up the bows. Start launched himself on a plank, which was driven out to sea, then forced back again, and the unhappy man was knocked off, and perished under the vessel's counter. The mast then fell overboard, when Gibson elung to it for a short time, but was washed off and drowned. The captain shared a similar fate. Muir and Christie were on the lee paddle-box when they were washed off, and the latter was drowned. Muir, however, reached the rocks, where he remained in a most piteous plight, with the snow and sleet pelting upon him, till daylight on Sunday morning. He then crawled up the rocks, and found out the small shelling of James McKerran, of Glenberrie, where he was hospitably received; and afterwards he got every attention and kindness from Mr. Lorne Stewart, the chamberlain of the Duke of Argyll in Kintyre. About sixty years ago a French ship was lost on the same spot. Many were drowned, and those who reached the land perished from cold and hunger, from the then wild and uninhabited state of the country; and their bleached bones were not discovered till long afterwards.

FELINE SCARE-CROW.—The *Edinburgh Courier* states that two farmers in Nairnshire are in the habit of tethering cats in their newly-sown wheat-fields, for the purpose of scaring away rooks, and have found the plan very successful.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRO-MAGNETISM TO RAILWAY LOCOMOTION.—Experiments have just been made on the Paris and Lyons Railway for the application of electro-magnetism to locomotives. The apparatus prepared for the purpose was applied to an exceedingly large locomotive, and succeeded perfectly, first on a level, and then on an ascent of thirteen millimetres, the steepest in fact of the line. It was feared that difficulties would arise from the smoothness of the wheels on the rails, but no inconvenience was perceptible from that circumstance.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.

A public meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, in the Poultry Chapel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The proceedings commenced with singing and prayer.

The Chairman having briefly addressed the meeting, the Rev. T. Davies read the Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The society's late highly-valued Secretary, the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, felt himself compelled, from conflicting claims and severe indisposition, to resign his office. The committee have secured the services of the Rev. Charles Gilbert, of Islington, and the Rev. Thomas Davies, of York-road, Lambeth.

At the last annual meeting it was announced, that the committee was engaged in the erection of a chapel in a destitute district in Somers-town, adjoining Camden-town, and for the means of erecting which they were chiefly indebted to the munificent liberality of Miss Fleurean. The committee rejoice now to be able to state, that this erection, which is called Bedford New Town Chapel, has been successfully completed, and was auspiciously opened for public worship in May of the past year. It is a handsome ecclesiastical building, in the early Norman style, and occupies a commanding situation in Charrington-street. The Rev. John Rogers is settled as the minister, and already a numerous congregation has been gathered, a church has been formed, Sunday-schools have been established, and a Christian Instruction Society is just commencing its operations.

During the past year the committee have also had the satisfaction of witnessing the settlement of a valuable and successful minister at the City-road Chapel.

In the spring of the year, the attention of the committee was called to the peculiar circumstances of a chapel at Portland-town, in the neighbourhood of St. John's-wood, which seemed to be in danger of being lost to our denomination, and possibly to the interests of Evangelical truth altogether. Upon the principle, that to save a chapel is equivalent to building one, the committee did not hesitate to advance the requisite sum of money. The Rev. George Wilkins, late of Broad-street, has become the minister, and the committee have the pleasure of reporting, that the effect of these arrangements has already become apparent in the gathering of a flourishing congregation, and the formation of an active and increasing church.

The committee have rejoiced in the rising prosperity of New College, St. John's-wood, and have looked with especial satisfaction upon the effort which is now being made to erect a handsome chapel in the vicinity of the College. In aid of this important enterprise they have cheerfully voted a grant of £500.

The erection of a chapel for the working classes at Battle-bridge has been undertaken by the Rev. Thomas Seavill, who has been labouring for upwards of two years among the population of that neighbourhood. The committee have agreed to make a grant of £600 towards the erection of the building and the purchase of the freehold, provided that not more than £1,000 of the total cost be left unprovided at the opening of the chapel.

In immediate proximity with the stately mansions and comfortable villas of Bayswater and Notting-hill, there is a locality known as the Notting-dale Potteries, and distinguished by an unenviable pre-eminence in filth, misery, ignorance, and ungodliness. A few gentlemen, chiefly connected with Horton-street Chapel, Kensington, and Horbury Chapel, Notting-hill, have devoted themselves to the good work of erecting in this locality a building capable of accommodating about 400 persons, to be used equally for the purposes of a chapel and a school. The committee have with pleasure voted £50 towards its accomplishment.

It thus appears, that, including the objects which have now been specified, this society, though little more than three years old, has been the means of building, or of helping to build, or of preserving, no fewer than eight places of worship—viz., City-road Chapel; Bedford New-town Chapel; Horbury Chapel, Notting-hill; Haverstock-hill Chapel; St. John's-wood Chapel; Portland Chapel, Portland-town; Notting-dale Potteries Chapel; and Battle-bridge Chapel. It is to be remembered, indeed, that the last-mentioned of these erections has yet to be begun; but most of those which have been enumerated have already become the centres of holy influence. Nor have the results of the society's labours been limited to its own achievements. Its friends will rejoice to know, that the example of its successful labours has supplied a powerful stimulus to others in London and the country. Our enterprising brethren in Lancashire have already started in the field, and bid fair to rival, if not to excel us in the extent and magnitude of their operations; while, as the effect of an able paper, which was read at the last meeting of the Congregational Union by the society's late secretary, active measures have been adopted by the committee of the Union, with a view to a general effort for the promotion of that object throughout our denomination.

The purchase of an eligible site in the rapidly-increasing neighbourhood of Hunsand, Fockham-rye, has been completed. A valuable site has also been secured at Bayswater, in the otherwise sealed parish of Paddington, and the committee or other friends of the society, are now in treaty for the purchase of sites at Stoke Newington, Wandsworth-road, Blackheath, and Chelsea. It is hoped, that in the course of the ensuing year, we shall have commenced, if not completed, chapels at each of the three important localities last mentioned.

The committee have sought to obtain premises of contributions for each of the next five new chapels which the society shall erect, at the rate of not more than three in two years. This mode of contributing has this peculiar advantage—that it proportions the amount of contribution to the amount of work done, and furnishes the contributor with the best evidence that his liberality is productive of the desired end. Thus far the proposal has been received with an encouraging degree of favour. The following gentlemen have kindly promised to give respectively the following sums for each new chapel, some with, and some without, the limit of five:—James Cunliffe, Esq., £100; John Finch, Esq., £100; Joshua Wilson, Esq., £100; Joseph Crane, Esq., £100; W. A. Hankey, Esq., £100; E. Smith, Esq., £100; Samuel Morley, Esq., £100; William Flanders, Esq., £100; Henry Spicer, Esq., £50; Joshua Field, Esq., £50; Rev. Dr. Reed, £20; —Scott, Esq., £10.

Application has been made to the pastors and deacons of many of our Churches to allow this society to reckon upon benevolent collections from their respective congregations. From several of our most influential pastors encouraging assurances of sympathy and support have been already received; and it is hoped that, ere long, the claims of London will be allowed a periodical recognition in all the metropolitan churches of our faith and order.

The late Census has shown, that this population consists of more than two millions and a quarter of human souls, and that it is being augmented yearly by an addition of not less than 40,000; and, although the Government returns of churches and chapels have not yet been published, we may, from other data, safely assert, that the accommodation for public worship provided by all denominations, including Romanists and Unitarians, does not amount to 700,000. If we deduct the proportion of this accommodation which is identified with Romanism, Tractarianism, and Unitarianism, we can hardly estimate the provision for evangelical teaching and worship at much more than 500,000. In a properly evangelised community, we ought to be able to reckon upon the attendance of at least one-half of the population on the Sabbath at one time, but here is not provision for a quarter of the people. Five hundred places of worship, then, containing, on an average, 1,000 each, are needed to overtake the existing deficiency, while at least twenty additional should be erected annually, to meet the influx of 40,000 which is pouring into our midst every year. Such facts as these prove that there is "ample room and verge enough" for the extension of every denomination, while they constitute an imperative demand for vastly increased effort and liberality in the prosecution of this noble work.

The Rev. Dr. Leifchild submitted the first resolution—

That this meeting gratefully and devoutly acknowledges the kind providence of God which has preserved and prospered the London Congregational Chapel Building Society through another year of its labours; that, in the peculiar circumstances of the present day, when Infidelity is making insidious advances on the one hand, and Romanism is setting up its proud pretensions on the other, it is of the utmost importance that ample provision be made for the scriptural instruction of the people of this great city: that no better method can be devised for that end than the one which is adopted by this society, viz., the erection of commodious chapels, to be occupied by an efficient and evangelical ministry: that this meeting, therefore, recognises the claims of this Society as of paramount importance, and deems it worthy of the earnest support of all the friends of pure Christianity.

He rejoiced to see the Lord Mayor in the chair on that occasion [cheers]. It was somewhat unusual for the chief magistrate of the city of London to preside at a meeting having for its object the building of Dissenting places of worship; yet nothing could be more appropriate [hear, hear]. His lordship well knew the history of Nonconformists, and he was, therefore, acquainted with the fact that they had always been the zealous promoters of the morality and good order of society. They had not only sought freedom and justice for themselves, but they had also originated and supported many educational and benevolent societies for their poorer neighbours; and he contended that in these efforts, combined with others, which had for their object the reclamation of individuals from vice and profaneness, they had been, and were, co-operators with the magistracy, lessening its toils, and strengthening its hands, while they always prayed for its preservation and the promotion of its efficiency [hear, hear]. Could anything, therefore, be more becoming than that such a society as this should receive the public sanction of the first magistrate of the city of London? [cheers.] He was also glad to find that Dissenters were sufficiently alive to the taste of the times to adopt a species of architecture in the erection of their new chapels, suited to the age; but trusted they would not go too far in aping the cathedrals [hear, hear].

Alderman Wire seconded the resolution. Up to the present time he had not belonged to this Chapel Building Society, having contributed to chapel extension schemes in a more private manner; but he had resolved now to change his plan of action, and work in connexion with that society, if the committee would allow him to do so [hear, hear].

The Rev. George Smith moved the second resolution:—

That it is necessary for the continued success of this society that its contributions be of a permanent character, and that the number of its supporters be greatly increased; that this meeting, therefore, without depreciating the value of donations and annual subscriptions, heartily approves of the schemes of contributions for each new chapel, which the committee has proposed; and of the appeal which has been made to the pastors and officers of our churches for congregational collections; and that it earnestly commends the former to the prompt and generous consideration of the Christian men of this metropolis, and the latter to the cordial response of the honoured brethren to whom it has been addressed.

He was afraid that, after all that had been done of late to erect places of worship in London, there was not so much accommodation in proportion to the population as existed fifty years ago [hear, hear]. He thought that fact had been made out by the "Congregational Year-Book" for the present year. Congregations were generally too much caring for their own comfort to take the responsibility of building a new place of worship in their own neighbourhood; and sometimes it happened that they were terribly afraid that another place should be built in their locality [hear, hear]. They feared that it would do them harm. His own conviction, as the result of observation, was, that it would do them good [hear]. It was said that one doctor or one lawyer in a small town, never got on; but when a second went they could both get on very well. He believed there was something like this in religious rivalry [hear, hear]. There certainly was such a thing as provoking one another to love and to good works—striving together for the faith once delivered to the saints [hear]. It was the duty of Christian churches to do what they could to spread the gospel according to that form which they believed to be the most correct; but without an institution like this, there was always a danger of leaving it to accidental circumstances [hear]. Misunderstandings in a church not unfrequently gave rise to a separation, and the part that seceded generally built a little place for themselves, and their numbers usually continued very small. He believed that people liked to go to a large place of worship [hear]. Numbers had a great influence, both upon minister and people; the minister prepared better sermons, and the people were not in the same danger of quarrelling with each other [hear, hear, and cheers]. He was very glad, therefore, that the society had resolved to build places that would hold from a thousand to twelve hundred people; and in most cases this would be found to be large enough. With respect to the style of the buildings, he thought it very desirable that great care should be taken to keep to a simplicity of architecture that would accord with the doctrines and principles intended to be preached from the pulpits [hear].

Samuel Morley, Esq., seconded the resolution. An appalling fact was mentioned to him the other day—appalling, indeed, if it be a fact—and it was mentioned to him by a friend who had every opportunity of obtaining correct information—that on every Sabbath day there would be found in London a million of persons who never entered a place of worship [hear, hear, hear]. It was computed, that there was in the metropolis church and chapel accommodation of all kinds for 700,000 persons, but many churches were not half filled on the Lord's-day, and therefore a large deduction must be made from that amount. It has been found that in no district had a chapel been erected without such edifice being

well filled; and thus by the erection of new spacious places of worship, large numbers of persons were induced to congregate together, and often proved the most flourishing and best conditioned churches in the district. He would venture to suggest the vast importance of the society, stimulating others to build rather than undertaking in every case the building of chapels themselves. Any amount of money that might be required, if lent or presented would go much further in the midst of certain districts where chapels were wanted, should a few earnest persons be found, who, shrinking from the responsibility of undertaking the building of any place of worship, would, on the contrary, cheerfully undertake the responsibility when backed by the judicious advice of the committee of the Chapel-building Association [hear, hear]. Such a plan, he thought, would be far more in conformity with right principle, than that the committee itself should incur the entire responsibility of erecting places of worship, from time to time, as they might be deemed necessary.

Eusebius Smith, Esq., supported the resolution. It had been computed, that no less than 500 new chapels should be built, each capable of holding a thousand persons, if any approach were to be made to adequate chapel accommodation for the metropolis. The question then arose, would the plan proposed give the prospect of attaining that object? In reply, he could state, that no chapel had been erected by this society, or by the society that existed a few years ago,—no chapel had been erected in a suitable neighbourhood, in which the experiment had not been found perfectly successful [cheers]. In some places it had taken a longer time than in others to collect a congregation, but, ultimately, in all cases this had been done, and the happiest results had taken place. One lady had given to the society a sum of no less than £2,000 [loud cheers]. Such was the feeling of the committee towards that generous lady, that they sent a deputation to her with the request that she would allow them to place at her disposal, should she ever require it, the rent of two houses she had sold for the benefit of this society. Her reply was,—"Gentlemen, as you have been so solicitous of my welfare, I will give you a little more;" saying which, she went to her cabinet, and took from it £250 generously placing it at the disposal of the committee [loud cheers].

The Rev. T. Davies announced that the Lord Mayor had presented the institution with twenty guineas, and expressed his intention of becoming an annual subscriber.

The Rev. John Stoughton proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. He could not but recollect a circumstance connected with the history of the Corporation of London. He went back in thought some 150 years, when a distinguished Dissenter of that day occupied the civic chair—Sir T. Abney—who actually, on one occasion, had the city regalia carried before him when about to take the chair at a Dissenting meeting at Pinner's Hall. This so shocked the Episcopalians, that, about ten years after that time, steps were taken to prevent any Dissenter from occupying the position of Lord Mayor. Had the Lord Mayor of that day been found taking the chair at a Dissenters' Chapel Building Association, how alarmed the people would have been. But times were greatly altered since then, and they had to thank God for the glorious liberty they possessed.

The Rev. C. Gallaway seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and briefly acknowledged.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.—A conference of the friends of "voluntary and unsectarian education" is to be held in Manchester, on Monday evening, February 2nd, in the Baptist chapel, Grosvenor-street, and by adjournment, to a morning sitting in the Free-trade Hall, on Tuesday, February 3rd, under the auspices of the Voluntary School Association. An aggregate meeting (under the united auspices of the Voluntary School Association, and of the Congregational Board of Education) of the friends of voluntary and unsectarian education, who are opposed to all Government grants and local taxation for education, will be held in the Free-trade Hall, in the evening, when a deputation from London and other places will be present and address the meeting. We also understand that a numerous and influential deputation of ministers and laymen, of the various denominations of Nonconformists, are about to have an interview, as early as possible, with Lord John Russell, in order to impress on Government the importance of leaving education to the voluntary action of the people.

THE CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY'S LECTURES TO WORKING MEN, at the Rev. George Smith's Chapel, Poplar, on Tuesday evenings, and at the Rev. J. Adey's large school-room, Horsleydown, on Wednesday evenings, have commenced most auspiciously. The Rev. John Burnet's lecture at Poplar, on Tuesday evening last, was attended by a very numerous and a deeply-interested audience of the class for whom designed; and the lecture at Horsleydown, by the Rev. W. Leask and Rev. John Adey, on the last two Wednesday evenings, have been equally successful. The lecturers of the present week are the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., at Poplar, and the Rev. George Rose, at Horsleydown. A growing interest appears to be taken by the working classes in these efforts to instruct and improve them, in reference to their moral responsibilities and habits.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—During the past week, the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., of Norwich, has lectured on the subject of popular education at Oulston, Horbury chapel, City-road, and

Hackney. Mr. Reed examined the operation of the Minutes of Council on Education. He showed from the Reports of the inspectors, that this first effort of Government to educate the people is an admitted failure—that it is injurious, unjust, and fraught with danger to liberty and religion—that it has no power to reach the most neglected districts of the country; and only serves to render languid the efforts of voluntary zeal to which this country is so largely indebted. The rival schemes of Manchester, which have grown out of the Minutes, and involve many of their worst features, were discussed with much ability. The Rev. Josiah Viney lectured at Camden-town, on Friday evening, on the "Nature and Importance of Education." The Rev. G. W. Conder, lectured yesterday evening at the Royal Institution, Cowper-street.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING AT CLAYLAND'S CHAPEL.—On Monday, the 12th inst., the parents of the children attending the school at the above place of worship, to the number of 200, drank tea with the minister, deacons, and teachers, in the school-room. They were afterwards addressed by the Rev. Mr. Brown; and, in the course of the evening, by Messrs. Derrin, Ellington, Bourne, West, Ellis, and Conder, jun. On the following day, 250 children were also assembled at tea, and afterwards entertained and instructed by an exhibition of beautiful dissolving views. The minister and teachers connected with this school meet every month at Mr. Brown's house, for study of Scripture; and on the third Monday in the month the scholars are examined in the presence of the teachers, their parents, and members of the congregation. This plan is found to work exceedingly well, and has become the more interesting now that it is systematically adopted and pursued with zeal and energy.

NORTH-STREET, BETNAL-GREEN, RAGGED-SCHOOL SOCIETY.—This society held its second annual meeting at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday evening, the 29th ult. The Lord Mayor presided. The Rev. I. Vale Mummery, the Hon. Secretary read the Report, which was a very gratifying statement. A Youths' Benevolent Society had been formed, and a Lending Library had been opened. Three of the elder scholars had been sent out to Australia, by the Ragged-school Union, and several more had obtained situations, and were giving entire satisfaction to their employers. One of the scholars was being educated with a view to his becoming a Home Missionary. The income of the society for the year had been £238 8s. 2d., and the expenditure £272 6s. 11d. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Dr. Hewlett, J. G. Gallaway, M.A., J. D. Williams, and J. Payne, A. Anderson, T. G. Williams, R. Maynard, and G. W. King, M.D., Esqs.

ABERDEEN.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Wilson, editor of the *North of Scotland Gazette*, having seen it to be his duty to devote himself to the work of the Christian ministry, the proprietors of that journal presented him with £50 on leaving their service, as a mark of respect for his personal character, and a testimony of their approbation of his public conduct. Mr. Wilson has, we believe, commenced his ministry in Albion-street chapel, Aberdeen, and retains his connexion with several of our leading periodicals, to whose pages he has long contributed. We most cordially wish Mr. Wilson every comfort and success in the interesting and important field of labour on which he has entered.—*Scottish Press*.

HACKNEY.—The Congregational church assembling in Hampden Chapel having given a unanimous and cordial invitation to the Rev. Edward Tasker to become their pastor, he commenced his stated labours there on Sunday, the 12th inst.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—A few of the friends connected with George-street Chapel, Ryde, have presented to the Rev. Dr. Ferguson a purse of gold, on the completion of the second anniversary of his ministry, as an expression of their sincere and growing attachment.

LEICESTER.—The *Wesleyan Times* reports the secession of the Rev. William L. Horton, of Castle Donington, Leicester, with a view to a junction with the Independents. He leaves behind him in the Wesleyan ministry, a brother, a father, and an uncle.

MARGATE.—Mr. Rogers, the minister of Ebenezer Chapel, has been prevented from occupying his pulpit by a disease in the lungs, for the last four months; nor will he be able to return to his charge till after the spring.

ST. NEOT'S.—The Rev. P. Turner, of Evesham, Worcestershire, having accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Independent church, will commence his labours there on the third Sunday in February.

MR. MACAULAY, it is said, has delayed the publication of the third and fourth volumes of his "History of England" in consequence of his having obtained some new information relating to King William the Third. King William, it is asserted, figures as the chief personage in the narrative—and the greatest stress is laid on his conduct subsequently to the revolution.—*Athenaeum*.

THE PRESERVED MEAT SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY.—The examination of the disgusting stuff supplied to the Navy as preserved meat, and stored up at Spithead, is continued as the officers engaged can bear it. But for the great efficacy of the disinfecting solution which is profusely used in the store where the examination is going on, it would be impossible for the officers to prosecute their investigation for long together, owing to the sickening stench arising from the stuff around them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I shall be obliged by the insertion of the following correspondence with Lord John Russell—and, while regretting the failure of this application for a deputation to wait on his lordship on the Educational question, which, if acceded to, would have given an opportunity for renewing our protest against proposed measures for Government interference on this subject, I have pleasure in presenting, through your columns, his lordship's courteous reply.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. MORLEY.

18, Wood-street, Cheapside, London,
January 20th, 1852.

COPY OF LETTER.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

MY LORD,—I have been requested to solicit an audience with your lordship by a number of gentlemen who have been long actively engaged in promoting the education of the people.

The deputation would consist of gentlemen holding views opposed to Government interference with education, and associated with Educational Boards for the counties of Lancaster and York, as well as in the Board of Education connected with the Congregational Union, and the Voluntary School Association.

They have been induced to seek this interview in consequence of the several deputations which your lordship has received.

The present application is made in concert with correspondents in Manchester, who deem it due to themselves and the cause they advocate to offer such statements as they think just, in opposition to those which have been made to your lordship in promotion of the Local Scheme, and in behalf of the National Secular System.

The provincial members of the deputation, and those residing in the metropolis, wish to communicate with your lordship simultaneously, so as to render unnecessary more than one deputation.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
S. MORLEY.

18, Wood-street, Cheapside, London,
January 17th, 1852.

COPY OF REPLY.

Downing-street, Jan. 19, 1852.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, I am desired by Lord John Russell to state, that as the Government do not intend to introduce any measure with reference to education in the ensuing session of Parliament, his lordship does not think it would forward the objects to which you advert if he were to receive the deputation for which you have requested an audience; and, indeed, owing to the great pressure of business upon his attention at the present period, it would now be difficult for him to fix any time for the purpose.

A similar communication has been made to the Rev. A. E. Pearce, who had requested an interview for a deputation from Manchester on this subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. Morley, Esq. WILLIAM LAW.

ON EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—On reading your leading article in the Nonconformist of January 14th, 1852, I was driven to a reconsideration of my position as an advocate of Voluntarism. It is very obvious that some crude and dangerous scheme of the aggressive kind is about to be forced upon our obedience and property, with the plausible aim of benefiting our country by education.

Now, sir, there appears on the surface of the various schemes proposed a fundamental error, and a dangerous tendency to relinquish our ground as voluntaries, for the present, in the way of a compromise.

I can well understand how even the champions of religious freedom may tire and faint under the struggle with a mighty power, proverbially tenacious of life—and supposing that our deliverance from the crushing weight of a State-church, is very remote, may be induced to accept the next best thing that offers.

But, sir, we cannot be mistaken in holding fast to true and just principles as the only legitimate way to success—and, if so, our course is clear in the matter of education.

What do we want, but simply to be left alone? I anticipate the hastily-formed objection that the Voluntaries cannot overtake the ignorance of the people. Can the Voluntaries themselves raise this objection? Most certainly. In that objection lies the foundation of the whole question. We are bound hand and foot to a post, and then taunted and flogged, because we won't run! But if, in spite of this shameful bondage, a work such as Voluntarism has already effected could result, who does not see what muscular strength and vital energy live in the principle? Set it free, then, and the victory will be easy, pleasurable, and glorious. I am acquainted with two or three individuals allied to the Voluntary cause, in a small village, who state that the compulsory payments they furnish to the State-church they would gladly employ in the furtherance of education and religion in their own locality, which would amply meet the claims of both, to the full extent of the population.

The naked fact of the case is, that first in proportion

as the State-church exacts, the means of voluntary action are abstracted. And, as though not yet sufficiently trammelled shall we submit to new impositions from the same school? No, verily, but let us insist that we be permitted to use our own money in our own way, and the history of our national education, will fully justify us in predicting, that as it has been with voluntary railways, and the world's voluntary Exhibition, so will it be with Voluntary Education in all that respects its quality and extent.

With schemes, the greatest promise of which, is to cut heaven and earth in two, to make a delicious compound, from the Manchester manufactories—a half-religious, half non-religious population, as the ultimatum of our modern philanthropists—let us not sympathize, as we value the life-blood principle of our voluntary constitution.

With an eye thus singly directed to the great question, our whole body will be full of light, and we shall be strengthened, successfully to resist the efforts of educational luminaries, who, like the electric light, are capable of dazzling our perceptions, but who must never be permitted to aspire to superiority over "daylight."

I am, sir, your's truly,
THOMAS COOMBS.

Wallop, Hants., January 16, 1852.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CENTRALIZATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Measures for the promotion of the public health appear doomed to be marred by the perversion of the centralising principle.

A short time since the Nonconformist called the attention of its readers to the inaction of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. More recently, we have been told that the Metropolitan Interments Act is now acknowledged as a dead letter. Again, the Public Health Act is objected to, and its introduction into towns requiring sanitary reform refused, because its operation is under central superintendence and control.

This week's Nonconformist announces that the bureaucratic principle is drifting into the region of intellectual health, and is sought to be made the panacea for ignorance in the shape of "Free schools for secular instruction."

It is remarkable that this new project appears to have been cast in the same mould, or if not so, fashioned after the model of the Public Health Act, in most of its objectionable details.

Well may you be alarmed at the indication of the current, and well will it be if every lover of freedom and constitutional representation manifests a similar anxiety by personifying it in a sturdy opposition to this "key-stone of the arch of continental despotism."

Happily there are agencies apparent to stem the flood. The illustrious Hungarian has done good service by stern denunciations and timely warnings; the ill success of the Metropolitan Interments Act will have its influence; and the hopes expressed by the disappointed deputation that extramural interments will be left to parochial management, are cheering as sunbeams in winter. Let these be used by the opponents of centralisation as stimulant, in seeking that, in every legislative enactment, there may be a full, fair, and free representation, with local and direct control.

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

Dorking, 16th January, 1852. C. R.

"THE BIBLE AND THE PEOPLE."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—"The Bible and the People," as a periodical of religion and progress, an enlightened and vigorous organ of liberal opinions associated with scriptural truth, was the first in the field amongst those announced for 1851. It has pursued its course through the difficulties of the first year, and commences with a wider circulation for 1852, so as to be, as far as we can judge, in a safe and secure position of increasing influence and power.

It is but fair that the attention of your readers should be called to this pioneer in the advancement of our religious literature; for though it may not have been so much endangered as its followers, and therefore not have required so urgent assistance, it may still be not the less worthy of the support of earnest Christians and zealous Nonconformists. Let any of your readers should imagine that this work is withdrawn, may I beg to call their attention, by these few lines, to a work which asks only to be candidly examined, and has few means of extending its name beyond the force of its own merits. These have secured for it a gradual extension of favour; and the increase both in the number and earnestness of its supporters is very encouraging for 1852.

Yours very truly,

Birmingham, Jan. 19, 1852. BREWIN GRANT.

LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I shall be very glad to find that the letter of the Rev. Henry Batchelor, in your last week's paper, has produced its desired effect. It shows clearly that the ear of the working classes has been gained by the various lectures already delivered; that they listen to those who address them not only with interest, but gratitude; and that their response has been prompt and cordial to the Christian truths which have been urged upon them. So far, then, the object for which many members of our churches have declared themselves solicitous, and for which they have frequently prayed, has been signally gained.

It is, therefore, truly painful to find that when this is the case, when ministers are ready to deliver course after course; with no reward but that of labouring in the cause of philanthropy and piety—when rooms adapted to the reception of large audiences may be easily obtained—and when the incidental expenses of such exertions are comparatively inconsiderable, that the Christian Instruction Society is unable to meet them, and must even soon cease to exist, unless a vigorous effort be made for its continuance and support.

Surely the real state of the matter cannot be known. The Christian public cannot be aware of the numerous gatherings of working men that have taken place, of the enlightened and fervent appeals that have been made to them, and of the warmth and enthusiasm with which they have been frequently received. Were they, the necessary funds for their continuance would assuredly

be placed at the disposal of the Christian Instruction Society. The mind shrinks from the consequences of the opposite conclusion. I have, therefore, addressed you by way of keeping the necessity and importance of these efforts in behalf of the working classes before our Christian friends, and sincerely trust that their response to Mr. Batchelor's appeal will be such as their solemn and accumulated responsibilities demand.

Yours truly,

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

College Crescent, St. John's Wood.
Jan. 19th, 1852.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION IN THE PROVINCES.

Sir Joshua Walsley and Mr. George Thompson have attended several large and important meetings during the last week. On Monday they were welcomed by a demonstration in the Guildhall of Worcester, more imposing, from number and enthusiasm, than any that has been held in that city since Messrs. Cobden and Bright's visit in 1843.

On Friday night, the Town Hall of Birmingham was crowded with an audience five or six thousand in number, to listen to the hon. gentlemen; Mr. Alderman Baldwin presiding. Letters were read from Mr. Hume pleading business and his great age as an excuse for absence; Mr. Geach, M.P., had an urgent engagement in Paris; Mr. Joseph Sturge declined attending. Messrs. Muntz and Scholefield, the borough members, sent the following note:—

Birmingham, Jan. 16, 1852.

Sir,—When, some short time since, we accepted an invitation to attend the Reform meeting which is to be held in the Town Hall this evening, we were under the impression that the movement was a perfectly spontaneous one, receiving its impulse wholly from the inhabitants of the borough. It would now seem that the meeting owes its origin to other than local influences, and that it is to be used not simply as a means of eliciting the public voice on the important subject of reform, but also for the purpose of disseminating the political and financial views of a body of gentlemen acting under the name of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. Emphatically disclaiming all feeling of hostility to that body, and willingly acknowledging the zealous exertions of its leaders, and their desire to promote the cause of good government, we cannot consent to identify ourselves with plans and principles in many of which we do not concur, or sanction any extraneous interference with the independent expression of the opinions of our fellow townsmen. Under these circumstances, and being anxious to avoid anything which can disturb the proceedings of the meeting, we deem it the more respectful course to abstain from taking any share in its discussions; and we are, sir, yours faithfully,

G. F. MUNTZ,
WM. SCHOLEFIELD.

To the Chairman.

The reading of this communication was followed with hissing, and other expressions of disapproval. It was commented on with severity by Mr. George Dawson, who had originated the meeting; and who moved the first resolution, which was in favour of universal suffrage, and in the very words of the Charter. The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

The Rev. Brewin Grant moved the next resolution:—"That this meeting having heard the statements of the deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and considering the measures of that association a great improvement on the present system, and a great advance towards universal suffrage, offers the association its thanks for what it has done, and assistance for the future." Mr. George Edmonds, the Clerk of the Peace, having seconded it, this resolution was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks having been by acclamation accorded to the deputation and briefly acknowledged by Sir Joshua Walsley, Mr. Thompson, in a few indignant sentences, and amidst the repeated plaudits of his auditory, referred to the letter of Messrs. Muntz and Scholefield. He had been (he said) frequently in Birmingham, both before the Town Hall had been built and since, but he had not the slightest idea—however Quixotic he might be—that he should be deemed an exotic [hear, hear]. The field of missionary labour, in pioneering political improvements, was the whole world, and it could not be narrowed by the fact of certain parties being natives or inhabitants of certain localities. The subject which they had met to discuss was a great national question, free and open to all to advocate, and was he then to be told in so advocating it, that he was extraneous? He scouted, laughed to scorn, and denounced such a doctrine. He was no more extraneous that night than when he had been on that platform previously, by the invitation of Mr. Muntz and Mr. Scholefield. He felt the utmost surprise that these two gentlemen had not come that evening to meet five or six thousand of their constituents. He (Mr. Thompson) had attended many similar meetings, but had never heard of such a letter being sent to any one; and if at any future meeting their members should be present, and there was public spirit and justice enough to hear him, he would come from London and advocate, as he had ever done, the great principle they had established that night [great cheering].

In a subsequent vote Mr. Dawson was warmly thanked for calling the meeting; he noticed it (he said) in confirmation that the policy he had adopted was a wise one, and that such a proceeding might be safely repeated.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The comfort of passengers by this line has been greatly increased this winter by the introduction of foot-warmers into all the first-class carriages in the "through trains."

THE DEPUTIES OF THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.

The ordinary annual meeting of this body took place on Friday, at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry. John Remington Mills, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary read the Report, which, after referring to the subject of Papal aggression, and the legislation of last session, on the subject, stated that the deputies had decided on petitioning against the Maynooth grant, and also to continue their efforts to effect the repeal of the law which prohibited marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It then spoke of the Church Buildings Amendment Act of last session, the interviews of the deputies with Lord J. Russell against some of the more objectionable clauses, and the partial improvement in the bill which had resulted. On the question of church-rates, the committee of the House of Commons, appointed last year at the instance of Mr. Trevelyan, had made no suggestions for a change in the law in consequence of their labours being interrupted by the close of the session; but they had published the evidence taken, which the committee of Protestant Dissenting Deputies considered of so much importance, containing, as it did, the opinion of Sir Stephen Lushington and other high authorities against the impost, that they had determined to publish an abstract of it, which would shortly be ready. The appeal in the Baintree case was expected to be argued and decided next session, but, in the meantime, the committee called on the body to remember that church-rates still remained, and that it was their duty to press for their abolition by legislation. The report next referred to the Jamaica Local Asylums Bill, the India Marriage Bill, to the valuable information collected in regard to Dissenting bodies in the last census, and to the subject of extramural interments, in regard to which latter measure the committee had laid before Government the claims of the Dissenters generally to interment in the consecrated as well as the unconsecrated parts of the proposed new burial-grounds, to exemption from burial-fees paid to the clergy of the Establishment, and in denial of the right of the parochial clergy to compensation for loss of fees, to all of which Lord Seymour, to whom Lord John Russell referred the committee, promised attention. Amongst the questions which would in all probability be brought before the legislature in the present year, there were none more important than those of church-rates and national education. After alluding to the difficulty of separating secular from religious instruction, the report complained of the existing system, and many of the alterations made in it, as opposed to religious freedom. At present, in the national schools, which absorbed 78 per cent. of the whole grant, there was a new religious test established, inasmuch as the Church Catechism was, in effect, made compulsory. Lord J. Russell, by giving his sanction to such a system, was acting counter to his own declared principles [hear]. The committee declared, in conclusion, their opinion that the administration of the education grant by the Committee of Privy Council was unconstitutional, unjust to the Dissenters, and dangerous to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, observed, that they were indebted to Lord J. Russell for having abandoned a clause in the Church Building Act of last year, which would have been a great grievance to Protestant Dissenters, and was directly opposed to the noble lord's own declared principles—a clause which he was sure must have been suggested by parties in the commission who were warm friends of the Established Church, but not over friendly to Dissenters. While on this point he could not, in justice, forbear exposing what he might almost call the dishonesty of Lord Shaftesbury in the matter. In 1850, that noble lord—then Lord Ashley—moved an address to the Crown, to appoint a commission on the subject of the division of parishes, stating distinctly at the time that his proposition would entail no expense on the country, it being a division for ecclesiastical purposes only that was contemplated. On the faith of that statement the noble lord obtained the support of Dissenters like Mr. Heald and Mr. Bright, and the result was the unanimous concurrence of the House in the motion. And yet the noble lord afterwards brought up a report, signed with his own name, recommending that every church built under the act of 1829, should come upon the church-rate [hear, hear]. This he (Mr. Mills) must say was not only an act of dishonesty as against the Dissenters, but it was a positive breach of faith, after his declaration that his project would cost the country nothing [cheers]. The question of church-rates was one to which they could not attach too much importance [hear, hear]. The injustice of that impost had been so distinctly admitted by Sir S. Lushington, that he could not conceive how any man could now get up in the House of Commons to defend it. In his evidence Sir S. Lushington had declared that the people not now being as they were when church-rates were first established—all of one religion, or supposed to be so—but divided into various sects, to continue a charge upon the whole for the benefit of one portion only, was a gross hardship and injustice. And he said further—and this was important, as disposing of one of the main grounds upon which the defenders of this charge rested—that church-rates were not a tax upon property, but a personal tax [loud cheers]. He hoped that the result of the appeal in the Baintree case would lead to the satisfactory settlement of this long-veiled question, for he could not suppose other than the parties with whom the decision in that case would rest, would therein maintain the views they had on previous occasions expressed [hear, hear]. Baron

Rolls, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, and Baron Parke, had all declared themselves against church-rates; and he hoped, in deciding the application in question, they would adhere to that opinion. He considered that the view maintained by the majority of the judges—that a minority of the parishioners could make a rate—was untenable, not to say absurd. The power of taxing either in corporate bodies or parishes was delegated not to the minority but to the majority [hear]. With respect to education, he was not sanguine that any measure would be passed during the present year. The Manchester people were by no means agreed among themselves. Nor did he think the National Society would assent to any bill that infringed on those principles which it so strictly carried out. If education was of so much importance in a national point of view, what right had the controlling body to say to any child, "Your parents are not members of the Established Church, and you shall not therefore receive education from the funds granted by the country for that purpose." Yet this in effect was what the educational committee of the Privy Council now said [hear, hear]. He contended that the Privy Council were not the parties to be entrusted with the education of the people. Their duty was to advise the Crown and to put in force acts that depended on particular emergencies, not to administer the public money. In no other case were they entrusted with the administration of the national funds, and for this reason, they were not responsible to Parliament. The whole arrangement was unconstitutional in principle [hear]. Another point in regard to this subject of national education he wished to call attention to, was the system of pupil teachers. There were 3,600 of these teachers in the country who, by the education given to them, were raised above their position in life—how were they to be supported? It appeared to him that they were educating these persons to look forward to and depend on Government patronage [hear, hear]. This, he thought, was false in principle, and would tend to sap the foundation of political liberty. What was wanted was good schoolmasters, but not in every district a schoolmaster who was a Government agent [hear, hear]. That was not a safe nor an English system [cheers].

Mr. J. Box seconded the motion, but defended Lord Shaftesbury from the charge made against him by the chairman, contending that it by no means followed that because that noble lord had signed the report which contained the views of the commission, that his own individual opinions had changed.—The motion was agreed to.

Mr. N. Griffin proposed a resolution referring it to the committee to take such steps as might be deemed advisable with a view to the immediate abolition of church-rates, and urged upon Dissenters generally to pledge their representatives at the next general election to vote against that impost.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Conder, who said an attempt, he believed, was making to consolidate local taxes altogether, and so to throw the church-rate on to the poor-rate. This they must determinedly resist; what they demanded was the total abolition of church-rates.

Mr. W. Nathan recommended Dissenters to look well into the legality of all rates made. Let them see that the rate was made for a legal purpose, that it was properly made, that the rate book was legal, and, if it should go so far, that the levy was according to law. He had taken this course in Limehouse, and had always succeeded in avoiding payment. When the broker called upon him, he told him he might levy if he pleased, but he must take the consequences; he never had ventured to take the consequences, and he (Mr. Nathan) had never paid the rate [hear, and a laugh]. He had been church-warden of the parish [laughter], and of course there was no church-rate that year; but without any rate, £2,000 were voluntarily raised [hear, hear].

Mr. Clarke observed that the Dissenters, as a body, opposed church-rates on a much higher ground than their illegality. Their objection was, that a law existed which made them legally liable for the support of a church to which they did not belong [hear, hear].

After a brief conversation the motion was carried. Mr. Pewtress moved, and Mr. C. Reed seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, the last-named gentleman taking that opportunity to warn Dissenters against any attempt that might be made to impose an educational rate, or to place in the hands of the Government the control of the education of all classes, the expense being defrayed out of the public purse.

The motion was carried unanimously; and the chairman, after acknowledging it, said, he saw every day more and more plainly symptoms of the great question of separation of Church and State coming prominently up before the public mind. No one could read Mr. Denison's pamphlet on the right of bishops to sit in the House of Lords without feeling that the principles of the Dissenters on this subject were adopted, or were coming to be adopted, by many who were in the Established Church itself [hear].

Mr. Alderman Wire moved a vote of thanks to the deputy-chairman, Mr. Pewtress, and the treasurer, Mr. Hanbury, which was also carried and duly acknowledged.

After which the committee for the ensuing year were balloted for, and the several officers chosen, which terminated the business of the meeting.

Preparations are making for the construction of an immense electric light on the top of the old tower of St. Jacques de la Boucherie, which is to light the whole of Paris.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR FRANCE.

After several delays, caused, it is believed, by the resistance Louis Napoleon had to overcome in his own Cabinet to his latest acts of despotism and cruelty, the Constitution has been brought forth. It was published in the *Moniteur* of Thursday last, and preceded by a proclamation, explaining the "ideas Napoleonic" embodied in the formal document.

The first paragraph of the proclamation is only a variation of the appeal found on the walls of Paris on the morning of the famous December 2, in which, says its author, "I legally explained to you what, according to my ideas, were the vital conditions of Government in France." He had not the pretension "so common in these days of substituting a personal theory for the experience of centuries." On the contrary, he sought in the past the examples that might best be followed, what men had given them, and what benefits had resulted. He thought it rational (*logique*) to prefer the precepts of genius to the specious doctrines of men of abstract ideas. He took as models the political institutions which, at the commencement of this century, under analogous circumstances, strengthened tottering society and raised France to a lofty degree of prosperity and grandeur—those institutions which, instead of vanishing at the first breath of popular agitation, were only overturned by the might of all Europe in hostile coalition. The present state of society is nought else than France regenerated by the Revolution of 1789, and organized by the Emperor. Nothing remains of the old régime but great souvenirs and great benefits. France no longer possesses provinces, or states, or parliaments, or intendants, or farmers-general, or various customs, or feudal rights, or privileged classes holding exclusive possession of civil and military employments, or different religious jurisdictions. To all these the Revolution applied a thorough reform; but it founded nothing definitive. The First Consul alone re-established unity, hierarchy, and the true principles of Government. They are still in vigour.

Thus, the administration of France, entrusted to Prefects, Sub-prefects, and Mayors, who substitute unity in the place of Directing Commissions (*the decision of affairs*, on the contrary, being confided to Councils, from that of the commune to that of the department); thus, the magistracy, rendered firm by the immovability of the judges and by the hierarchy of the tribunals—justice rendered more easy by the clear definition of attributions from those of the Justice of the Peace up to those of the Court of Cassation—all this is still standing. In the same manner, our admirable financial system, the Bank of France, the establishment of the Budget, the Court of Accounts, the organization of the Police, and our military statutes, date from the above-mentioned epoch. For the last fifty years, it is the Code Napoleon that has adjusted the reciprocal interests of citizens; it is still the Concordat that regulates the relations of the State with the Church. Lastly, the greater portion of the measures which concern the progress of industry, of commerce, of literature, of science, and of the arts, from the statutes of the *Théâtre Français* to those of the *Institute of France*, from the institution of *Prud'hommes* to the creation of the *Legion of Honour*, have been fixed by the decrees of that time.

It may then be affirmed, that the frame of our social edifice is the work of the Emperor; which has stood firm, resisting his fall, and the shocks of three revolutions.

Wherefore, since they have the same origin, should not his political institutions have the same chance of duration?

It was on this conviction, formed for a long time, that he submitted the principal bases of a constitution borrowed from that of the year VIII. Approved of by France, they had become the foundation of its political constitution. He devotes a paragraph to each of the four estates. We quote the first for the sake of the sentences we have italicised:—

In our country—for the last eight hundred years monarchical—the central power has always existed by increasing. Royalty destroyed the great vassals; the revolutions themselves caused to disappear the obstacles which opposed the rapid and uniform exercise of authority. In this country of centralization, public opinion has invariably referred everything, good and evil, to the chief of the Government—so that to write at the head of a charter that the chief is irresponsible, is to lie to public feeling. It is to endeavour to establish a fiction which has three times disappeared at the sound of revolution. The present constitution, on the contrary, proclaims that the chief whom you have elected is responsible to you—that he has the right of appeal to your sovereign judgment, in order that, in grave circumstances, you may always be able to continue your confidence in him, or to withdraw it. Being responsible, his actions must be free and without hindrance. Hence arises the obligation of his having Ministers who may be the honoured and powerful auxiliaries of his thought, but who no longer form a responsible council, composed of jointly responsible members—a daily obstacle to the special influence of the chief of the state—a council the expression of a policy emanating from the Chambers, and for that very reason exposed to frequent changes, which render impossible a continuous policy or the application of a regular system.

The whole concludes with a Napoleonic aphorism, and an incredible profession:—

The Emperor said to the Council of State—"A constitution is the work of time: it is impossible to leave in it too large a margin for ameliorations." Accordingly, the present constitution has only settled that which it was impossible to leave uncertain. It has shut up, within insurmountable barriers, the destinies of a great people. It has left for change a margin sufficiently large to allow in great crises other means of safety than the disastrous expedient of revolution. The Senate can, in concert with the Government, modify all that is not fundamental in the constitution; but as to any modifications of the fundamental bases sanctioned by your suf-

frages, they can only become definitive after having received your ratification. Thus, the people remains master of its destiny. Nothing fundamental is effected without its will.

Such are the ideas, such the principles, that you have authorized me to apply. May this constitution give to our country calm and prosperous days; may it prevent the return of those intestine struggles in which victory, however legitimate, is always dearly bought; may the sanction which you have given to my efforts be blessed by Heaven. Then, peace will be assured at home and abroad, my ardent hopes will be fulfilled, my mission will be accomplished.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Palace of the Tuilleries, January 14, 1852.

Then follows the

CONSTITUTION MADE IN VIRTUE OF THE POWERS DELEGATED BY THE FRENCH PEOPLE TO LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BY THE VOTE OF THE 20TH AND 21ST DECEMBER, 1851.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, considering that the French people has been called upon to vote upon the following resolution:—"The people wills to maintain the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and gives him the power necessary to make a constitution on the bases laid down in his proclamation of December 2."

Considering that the bases proposed for acceptance by the people were:

- "1. A responsible chief named for ten years;
- "2. Ministers dependent only on the executive power;
- "3. A council of state, formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and supporting them before the legislative body;
- "4. The legislative body support and voting the laws, named by universal suffrage, without scrutiny of the list which falsifies the election;
- "5. A second Assembly, formed of the most illustrious men of the country, an equipping power, the guardian of the fundamental pact, and of the public liberties;"

Considering that the people have answered affirmatively by seven millions five hundred thousand suffrages,

PROMULGATES THE CONSTITUTION AS FOLLOWS:

CHAP. I.

Art. 1. The constitution acknowledges, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which are the bases of the public right of Frenchmen.

CHAP. II.

FORMS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Art. 2. The government of the French Republic is confided to the Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, at present President of the Republic, for the term of ten years.

Art. 3. The President of the Republic governs, through his ministers, the council of state, the senate, and the legislative body.

Art. 4. The legislative power is exercised collectively by the President of the Republic, the senate, and the legislative body.

CHAP. III.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Art. 5. The President of the Republic is responsible for his acts to the French people, to whom he always has the right of appealing.

Art. 6. The President of the Republic is the chief of the state; he commands the land and sea forces; declares war; makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; nominates all persons to any official employment; and makes all orders and decrees necessary for the execution of the laws.

Art. 7. Justice is done in his name.

Art. 8. He alone has the right to initiate laws.

Art. 9. He has the right of granting pardons.

Art. 10. He sanctions and promulgates the laws and the *senatus-consulta*.

Art. 11. He presents, every year, to the senate and the legislative body, in a message, the state of the affairs of the Republic.

Art. 12. He has the right to declare any department or departments in a state of siege; but must consult the senate with the least possible delay. (The consequences of a state of siege are provided for by a law.)

Art. 13. The ministers are accountable to no one but to the head of the state; they are only responsible for the acts of the government as far as they are individually concerned in them: there is no joint responsibility amongst them, and they can only be impeached by the senate.

Art. 14. The ministers, the members of the senate, the legislative body, and the council of state, the officers of the army and navy, the magistrates and public functionaries, take the following oath: "I swear obedience to the constitution and fidelity to the President."

Art. 15. A *senatus-consulto* fixes the sum allowed annually to the President of the Republic during the continuance of his functions.

Art. 16. Should the President of the Republic die before the termination of the period for which he is elected, the senate will convocate the nation to proceed to a new election.

Art. 17. The chief of the state has the right, by a secret act, deposited in the archives of the senate, to give to the people the name of any citizen he may wish to recommend, in the interest of France, to their confidence and their suffrages.

Art. 18. Till the election of a new President, the president of the senate will govern the country, with the concurrence of the ministers holding office, who form themselves into a council of government, questions brought before them to be decided by a majority of votes.

CHAP. IV.

THE SENATE.

Art. 19. The number of senators shall not exceed 150. For the first year the number is fixed at eighty.

Art. 20. The senate will be composed: 1. Of cardinals, marshals, and admirals; 2. Citizens whom the President of the Republic may deem fit to elevate to the dignity of senator.

Art. 21. The senators are appointed for life.

Art. 22. The functions of the senators are gratuitous; nevertheless, the President of the Republic will have the power to grant to senators, by reason of services rendered, or of their position as to fortune, a personal dotation which cannot exceed 30,000fr. per annum.

Art. 23. The president and the vice-presidents of the senate

are named by the President of the Republic, and chosen from among the senators. They are named for one year. The salary of the president of the senate is fixed by a decree.

Art. 24. The President of the Republic convokes and prorogues the senate. He fixes the duration of its sessions by a decree. The sittings of the senate are not public.

Art. 25. The senate is the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties. No laws can be promulgated without having been submitted to it.

Art. 26. The senate may resist the promulgation: 1. Of laws which should be contrary, and which should tend to be subversive of, the constitution, religion, morality, liberty of worship, individual liberty, the equality of citizens before the law, the inviolability of property, and the principle of the immovability of the magistracy; 2. Of such as would compromise the defence of the territory.

Art. 27. The senate regulates by a *senatus-consulto*: 1. The constitution of the colonies and of Algeria. 2. All that has not been provided by the constitution, and which is necessary for the operation of the same; 3. The meaning of such articles of the constitution as may give place to different interpretations.

Art. 28. These *senatus-consulta* will be submitted to the sanction of the President of the Republic, and promulgated by him.

Art. 29. The senate maintains or annuls all the acts which are submitted to it as unconstitutional by the government, or denounced for the same reason by petitions from citizens.

Art. 30. The senate, in a report addressed to the President of the Republic, may lay down the bases of projects of law of great national interest.

Art. 31. It can likewise propose modifications of the constitution. If the proposition is adopted by the executive power, it will be enacted by a *senatus-consulto*.

Art. 32. Nevertheless will be submitted to universal suffrage any modification of the fundamental bases of the constitution, as proposed in the proclamation of Dec. 2, and adopted by the French people.

Art. 33. In case of the dissolution of the legislative body, and until a new convocation, the senate, on the proposition of the President of the Republic, provides, by measures of urgency, all that is necessary for the carrying on of government.

CHAP. V.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Art. 34. The election to the legislative body has population for its basis.

Art. 35. There will be one deputy in the legislative body to every thirty-five thousand citizens.

Art. 36. The deputies are elected by universal suffrage, without scrutiny of the electoral lists.

Art. 37. They receive no salary.

Art. 38. They are named for six years.

Art. 39. The legislative body discusses projects of law and of taxation.

Art. 40. Any amendment adopted by the commission charged with the examination of a project of law shall be sent, without discussion, to the council of state, by the president of the legislative body. Should the amendment not be adopted by the council of state, it cannot be submitted to the legislative body.

Art. 41. The ordinary sessions of the legislative body shall continue for three months; its sittings shall be public; but on the request of five members it may resolve itself into a secret committee.

Art. 42. The reports given of the sittings of the legislative body, by the journals or any other means of publication, shall contain nothing but the *propos-verba* drawn up at the conclusion of each sitting under the care of the president of the legislative body.

Art. 43. The president and vice-presidents of the legislative body are named by the President of the Republic for one year. They are chosen from among the deputies. The salary of the president of the legislative body is fixed by a decree.

Art. 44. The ministers cannot be members of the legislative body.

Art. 45. The right of petition applies only to the senate. No petition can be addressed to the legislative body.

Art. 46. The President of the Republic convokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the legislative body. In case of dissolution the President of the Republic must convocate another within six months.

CHAP. VI.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Art. 47. The number of the councillors of state in ordinary service is from forty to fifty.

Art. 48. The councillors of state are named by the President of the Republic, and revoked by him.

Art. 49. The President of the Republic presides over the council of state; and in his absence by the person whom he names as vice-president of the council will preside.

Art. 50. The council of state is charged, under the direction of the President of the Republic, to examine projects of law and matters concerning the public administration, and to decide on any difficulties that may arise in the administration of affairs.

Art. 51. It discusses, in the name of the Government, projects of law in the presence of the Senate and the legislative body. The councillors charged to speak in the name of the Government will be designated by the President of the Republic.

Art. 52. The salary of each councillor of state is twenty-five thousand francs per annum.

Art. 53. The ministers will have a right to sit and vote in the council of state.

CHAP. VII.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Art. 54. The High Court of Justice, without appeal, all persons brought before it charged with crimes against the President of the Republic or against the safety of the state. It can only be formed by decree of the President of the Republic.

Art. 55. A *senatus-consulto* will determine the organization of the High Court.

CHAP. VIII.

GENERAL AND TEMPORARY REGULATIONS.

Art. 56. Articles of existing codes, laws, and regulations, which are not contrary to the present constitution, will remain in force till they are legally abrogated.

Art. 57. A law will determine the municipal organization.

The mayors will be named by the executive power, and it will not be absolutely necessary to select them from the municipal councils.

Art. 58. The present constitution will have force from the day on which the great bodies of the state which it organizes shall be constituted.

The decrees issued by the President of the Republic from the 2nd of December to that date will have the force of law.

Done at the Palace of the Tuilleries,
Jan. 14, 1852.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Witnessed and sealed with the Great Seal,
The Keeper of the Seals, E. ROUHIER, Minister of Justice.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states, that, besides the three lists of proscription, another list, of upwards of sixty eminent persons, was written out by the President with his own hand, and submitted to M. de Morny for signature; but that M. de Morny found so many of his own personal friends on it, that he remonstrated, and at last declared that he would rather resign than sign. Several names were struck out, and yet he objected; and on several other names being struck out, he consulted his colleagues, and then objected on their behalf: only seventeen names were at last unraised, but objections being still made the matter was postponed by M. Bonaparte. It is stated that the second of the two decrees actually published was drawn up with such blind malignity that it has been relaxed in specific cases; the interest of friends obtaining the understanding that the particular victim shall not be banished so long as he is obedient to the Usurpation in act and speech. The execution of the third decree seems to have been carried out immediately. M. Thiers and General Changarnier and Leflo were erroneously reported to have arrived on our shores. They were taken to Brussels. Immediately on arriving at an hotel, Lamoriciere entered his name in the guest-book as "proscrit Français." Changarnier behaved with his usual sarcastic sang-froid. It seems that the police agents who conducted him and M. Baze across the frontier were arrested by the local agents, as conspirators favouring the escape of the political prisoners. The Parisian officials showed their authority and protested against hinderance; but the locals were inexorably incredulous: Changarnier himself was appealed to, but he declared that for his part he should remain neutral—it did not become him to take part in a dispute about the possession of his own person. It is stated that he had the offer of proceeding to England; but he declared that he was both too poor for the style of living there, and too proud to go and endure there the shame of what had occurred in France. M. Baze, the advocate, feels the tyrannical cruelty of his proscription with all the weight of total ruin: he has no private fortune, and no means of earning a day's subsistence in a foreign land.

There have been rumours of intended severities on the one hand, and intended benefits on the other hand, to the Orleans family: that their property is to be confiscated—that the decree of banishment against them is to be repealed. In the last shape of these reports they are blended together. It is announced that an edict is already drawn up, by which all the Bourbons are to make election between immediate return to France, submissively, and the sequestration of their possessions, and that it is delayed by the opposition of M. de Morny.

The constitution is received with universal indifference or dislike. One of its most obnoxious features is the presence of the Cardinals in the Senate. A sharp persecution is now being directed against the *salons*. The Marquise D'Osmond, a legitimist lady, who gives brilliant *réunions* at her house on the Boulevard de la Madeleine, received last week an official intimation from the Minister of the Interior that politics were not approved of by the government as a subject of conversation at parties. And the marquise was requested to intimate as much to her guests. Madame d'Osmond invited to her next party only ladies; but the absence of the "lords of creation" did not prevent the company from exchanging the freest criticisms upon the deeds of the government, and in particular from venting their indignation, in shrill chorus, at the invasion of private society by such monstrous prohibitions. This occurred on Friday night. The next morning Madame D'Osmond received a note from M. de Morny begging her to name which of her chateaux she would prefer for her country residence, as her sojourn in Paris any longer had become impossible. The rigours exercised in the department of the Lot-et-Garonne recall the worst days of 1793. Fortysoldiers have been garrisoned in the houses of three proprietors of the arrondissement of Marmande. M. Faget-Renold, father-in-law of M. Arago, is incarcerated. During the last week fifteen women have been imprisoned at Marmande, upon no better accusation than having spoken ill of the government which has bereaved them of their republican relatives. Seven Catholic priests, among whom is the popular Abbé Leasance, have been arrested in the same department. M. Jacquier, an esteemed Protestant pastor of Clairac, in the Lot-et-Garonne, has been also committed to prison.

M. Thiers having applied to be allowed to return to France, offering to abstain from politics, "Give me the fourth volume of the History of the Revolution, by M. Thiers," said the President of the Republic. On the book being brought, he pointed to a passage in which M. Thiers reproaches the Emperor for not having expelled from France, as a measure of necessity, several of his political adversaries. "Copy that," said Louis Napoleon, "and send it to him as an answer to his application."

ENCORACHMENTS ON THE PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

On the 13th inst., King Frederick William issued two decrees reviving the Council of State, a body instituted thirty years ago, to check the absolutist principle of the Prussian Government, but which can only now encroach upon and diminish the functions of the Chambers. The Liberal members of the Second Chamber had already determined to ascertain experimentally whether it possesses any real authority. To this end, notice was given lately of a motion to declare illegal the conduct of Ministers in withdrawing the licenses of booksellers and printers without trial, and prohibiting the conveyance of certain newspapers by post. When the day arrived for the discussion of this motion, some of the more timid Liberals and moderate Ministerialists attempted to avert a collision between the Chambers and the Government by moving amendments to the effect that the conduct of Ministers had been irregular, but that the Chamber, confident that they would of themselves rectify the irregularity, proceeded to the order of the day. M. Manteuffel, however, scorning all compromise, attended the sitting, and moved the simple order of the day, admitting that the legality of the conduct of Government was doubtful, but denying that the Charter gave the Chamber any authority to entertain or pronounce a decision on the question. This haughty tone was too much for the endurance even of a chamber at the election of which a majority of the voters abstained from exercising the suffrage, and which is composed in great part of Government employés. The proposal to pass to the order of the day "pure and simple" was negatived. The discussion was concluded on the following day. When several deputies had spoken, Mons. Manteuffel said that as the pure and simple order of the day had been rejected, he would vote for M. Eynern's amendment, which exonerated the Ministry from blame. Several warm personal observations were made during the debate, but M. Manteuffel remained impassible, scarcely giving himself the trouble to deny the assertion of one deputy that the Government had been circulating among the members of the House a pamphlet urging the revision of the constitution. The amendment was finally carried by a majority of 157 against 137 votes.

On the 16th the Chamber was engaged in a debate on a petition for a revision of the constitution. Upon this petition the committee to which it was referred proposed to declare that as a total revision of the constitution demanded by the petitioner could not be considered the proper mode of attaining the desired modification, and that as, on the other hand, the petitioner had not indicated the particular portions of which he desired the modification, the Chamber passed to the order of the day. The report was supported by the Left and Centre, because they knew that in a general unsettling the constitution must come down. The Right, for this very reason, opposed the report and supported the petition. The order of the day, pure and simple, was carried by 147 against 123 votes. Thus the first assault on the constitution has been repulsed by the united forces of the Left and Centre.

MR. COBDEN ON THE KAFIR WAR.—At a public meeting held in Birmingham yesterday week, to protest against the aggressive war in South Africa, the following letter from Mr. Cobden, M.P., was read:—

My Dear Sturge.—I am sorry that I cannot be present at the meeting in Birmingham respecting the Kafir war, but I rejoice that you are moving, and I trust your resolutions will go to the root of the evil; it is not, as some people would make it appear, a question of Colonial-office mismanagement, or of the comparative merits of one mode of warfare over another; the real question is—What title have Englishmen to the possession of the land of the Kafirs? Did we buy it and pay for it? How, when, and where, was the bargain effected? There is no evidence that we ever paid one farthing of compensation to the former possessors of this land; we are paying for it now, in blood and treasure, with a vengeance, and the lesson to be inculcated on your meeting is, that God does not allow injustice to be perpetrated with impunity.

As a people, we have failed to respect the rights of property in weaker communities. No conqueror ever returned to our shores, after enlarging our territorial sovereignty, without a triumphant welcome; and no questions are ever asked as to our right to the conquered territories. Even an individual may engage in wars, and dispossess rulers of their sovereignty, and dub himself "raja" in their stead, and he will be loaded with honours; whilst we stigmatize as pirates American adventurers, who, without a flag, and under similar circumstances, make a descent upon Cuba. Let these home truths be told us as a people—do not let us shelter ourselves under attacks against the Colonial Office.

You, the advocates of the rights of the Aborigine, constitute, I fear, but a small minority of the public; but the severe burdens which Kafir wars and other similar retributions are bringing upon the tax-payers of this country will, sooner or later (if higher motives should fail), bring a majority of the people to the opinion, that even in our dealings with Kafirs, Dyaks, or New Zealanders, honesty and justice are the best policy.

I remain, very truly yours, R. COBDEN.

—Meetings similar to that at Birmingham were held in Bath on Wednesday, and at Chester on Friday last.

A RAP AT THE KNOCKER.—It occurs to me, by way of a variety for our street doors, that instead of the knockers of all sizes and shape in the same row, some with the number of the house above the knocker in one character, and another of a different character, and others with no number at all, the knocker might be made of brass or iron, and fashioned in the shape of the number of the house in the street. I do not see the least difficulty in designing an ornamental number, which would be far more pleasing to look at, than those in vogue. When the number is a double one, of course there could be two knockers, as are often used now.—*Correspondent of the Builder.*

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

On the evening of the 7th inst., Madrid was not a little alarmed at finding the palace and all the military posts doubly guarded, and the body of the garrison confined to their barracks. It appears that imprudent promises of royal largesse had been made to the soldiers, which, on account of the state of the public treasury, cannot, for the present, be granted. When, therefore, on the morning of the 7th, the *Gazette* informed the army that all the senior officers, from senior lieutenant to senior brigadier, were to be promoted, and the soldiers to have a year's service taken off, their disappointment broke out so much the more violently, that they had been expecting a dollar a man to indulge themselves with. In every regiment there was more or less excitement, fanned, it is said, by emissaries. In the San Francisco barracks some soldiers seized their arms, and some shots were exchanged, and a tremendous uproar took place amongst the military, some of whom shouted "Viva la Republica," and others broke their arms. Vigorous measures were taken, the mutineers seized, immediately tried by court-martial, three were sentenced to be shot, and the order was carried out on the 9th. The insubordination was repeated in the afternoon of the 8th in the quarters occupied by the regiment of Gerona, but with the same result.—On the 12th appeared a royal decree further "regulating" the liberty of the press, in conformity with the second clause of the constitution.

A *Te Deum* was celebrated at Rome on the 8th, in the church of St. Louis des Français, as ordered by Louis Napoleon. On the morning of the ceremony the disciples of Mazzini protested after their new fashion, by sending under cover to a number of persons at Rome little *bonnets rouges* made of paper.

Public attention has been excited by a monster trial of fifty-four persons, who were all convicted of complicity in a most daring robbery which had been committed three years ago at the Assay-office. They have all been condemned to the galleys for various periods. Two silversmiths were of the number.—On the 4th, the Pope gave his benediction to a quantity of baby-clothes, which he is sending as a present to the young Princess of Spain. The articles are exceedingly rich and beautifully worked.

The *Official Gazette* of Milan reports that the courts of Europe have latterly received two important communications—one from Louis Napoleon, in which the result of the vote on the 20th of December is announced, and in which fresh assurances are given of a pacific policy; and another from Lord Granville, on the subject of refugees in England, in which the new Foreign Secretary says that he will do his best to live on good terms with the European powers.

It was announced some time since that a considerable legacy had been bequeathed to the Countess of Bocarmé by an English gentleman residing in Paris. This news has since been confirmed, and it is now stated that the young Englishman, who wished to marry the Countess, but was refused, left her by his will, which has not been disputed, the sum of 600,000 francs.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* at Vienna writes:—"Arrests are being made every day of persons about town, coffee-house habitués, and the like. A man was mentioned to me whose offence the city captain declared to be his silence in public places—the very thing that the prisoner adduced as a proof of his innocence. Great, therefore, must have been his astonishment at being told that under the new régime people are expected to speak—in what tone I leave your readers to conjecture."

The fate of the Federal fleet is at length sealed; its dissolution was decided on at Frankfurt on the 7th.—The following arrangement, subject to the ratification of the King of Denmark, is said to have been made with Prussia and Austria by Count Bille-Brahe:—"Convocation of the former Provincial *Stände* of Schleswig and Holstein; maintenance of the *Nexus socialis* of the Schleswig Holstein *Ritterschaft*; removal of any clause which could lead to an incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark at a future time; separate Ministers for Schleswig and Holstein, who are to be independent of the Danish Diet, but responsible to the King." A condition similar to this led to the Hungarian war.

Prince Schwarzenberg gave a ball in honour of Lord Palmerston's dismissal from office. Neither the Turkish nor the American representative was invited.

It is understood the Austrian Government have declined to accede to Louis Napoleon's request to be allowed to remove the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt to Paris.

One of the most ably conducted Austrian papers the *Reichs Zeitung*, has been suppressed, for having published, some months ago, an article, in which it was stated that there might be some political motive for the journey of the Archduke Albrecht to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Some persons, impatient of strikes at home, may say, "They manage these things better abroad." A strike took place lately among the workmen employed in an extensive machine manufactory near the Vienna terminus of the Northern Railroad. The object to be attained was, more wages, and to work until six instead of seven in the evening. As the master would not yield, 25 or 30 of the workmen left the establishment for the city, but on their arrival at the lines they were arrested by a body of gendarmes, who had been in waiting for them.

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 15th contains an Imperial patent, dated Jan. 11, abolishing trial by jury throughout the empire.

The last batch of Hungarian emigrants (11) has left Turkey for England. Five of the officers, one of whom is General Stein, who played a prominent part in Transylvania, remain in the Sultan's service.

An official return by the Minister of Public Worship in Russia, states that the number of Dissenters from the Greek Church domiciled in the empire are Roman Catholics, 2,847,004; Lutherans, 1,229,886; Gregorian Armenians, 367,075; Catholic Armenians, 18,461; Calvinists, 37,012; Jews, 1,189,802; Mahometans, 2,320,810; and idolators, 353,122.

A deputation from the meeting held in London, on the 14th October, to consider the crisis in Egypt, and secure to the Pacha his full powers, had an interview with the Pacha on the 27th December, and presented the address adopted by the meeting. The Pacha requested the deputation to be assured that his measures and policy were framed by him in the hopes of cementing the interests of his own people with those of the British empire and its colonies.

It is now stated that the Nizam of Deccan has not after all paid the remainder of his debt to our Government. Part of what he handed over to us was jewels, which he estimated at £250,000; but on the jewels being put up for sale, the highest bid made for them did not exceed half that sum; so the jewels were returned. Some undescribed cause of military movements has occurred in Upper Sindh. It is said that our former ally, Meer Ali Moorad, has been detected forging documents of title to some of the land he claims to hold. Troops are in movement, possibly to depose him altogether. A naval expedition against the King of Ava reached Rangoon on the 27th November; and thirty-five days were given to settle our demands, which are still unspecified.

Two Scottish gentlemen, Mr. Robert Burns of Glasgow (nephew of the poet), supercargo, and Mr. Robertson of Leith, master, of the "Dolphin," a small trading vessel, and four of their native crew, were murdered by some Suloo natives in Mallada Bay. The outrage was committed by only ten men, in the evening of the 7th or 8th of October, under pretence of trading. No resistance was made, as the arms were in the hold. The "Pluto's" boats had gone up the Benuig river to see the chief, who said his people had taken the "Dolphin" for a Spanish vessel, with whom the Suloos are at war.

The U. S. judges of the Utah territory have made a report of the gross licentiousness practised by the Mormons, and their severity to "Gentile" residents.

KOSSUTH IN THE AMERICAN CAPITOL.

A telegraphic communication, received at New York on the 7th, as the "Canada" was about leaving for England, informs us of Kossuth's arrival at Washington, and his presentation to the Government and Congress. He was simply introduced to the Senate as Governor Kossuth, and invited to take a chair by the President's desk. In conformity with a private intimation, he did not offer to address the Senate. The House immediately adjourned, however, that its members might be separately introduced.

When introduced to the President, Kossuth addressed him in a brief oration, expressive of gratitude to the American Republic for its intervention on his own behalf, and invoking its extension to the cause of his country. The President replied:—

I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom, and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your late arrival here. As an individual, I sympathized deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy, as a nation, in this respect has been uniform from the commencement of our Government; and my own views, as the chief executive magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent Message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here or to the nations of Europe. Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you, as the greatest blessing you could enjoy, a restoration to your native land; but should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast.

In the evening, Kossuth dined with the President, but no speeches were made.

In an interview with the Secretary of the Interior Kossuth alluded to his intervention project. The Secretary replied that this department was devoted exclusively to home affairs, and that all questions of foreign policy came through the State Department. Kossuth then declared the opposition which he met at the hands of Congress and the Executive convinced him that his mission to this country had completely failed. He felt deeply disappointed at the reception he had met with in Washington.

He inquired, in case a body of Hungarians desired to settle in the United States, if they could get a tract of land? Mr. Stuart remarked that Congress had the disposition of the public lands, but that he had no doubt a tract of land would be granted, if desired. Kossuth corrected the Secretary, and explained that he did not want the land as a gift—they would pay for it—but only desired that it should be so located that the Hungarians could live together in a separate community. It was expected that at the Congressional banquet, Kossuth would make a great oratorical effort.

THE RIBAND CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

At a recent meeting of the magistrates of the county of Monaghan, convened by Lord Rossmore, the subjoined, among other, resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That it is the opinion of the meeting, that the Riband conspiracy now prevailing in certain parts of Armagh, Louth, and Monaghan, has rendered life and property uncertain and unsafe, and cannot be suppressed without the re-enactment of the Insurrection Act.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would be advisable that all murders, and other offences usually denominated "agrarian," should be tried by juries selected from the record and grand jury panel.

In the Dublin Mail of Friday last there occurs, as part of an elaborate article, the following precise sketch of the Riband code, and the machinery by which it is enabled to effect its nefarious purposes. From evidence which has over and over again transpired in courts of justice upon the trials of criminals, there is scarcely room to suspect that the picture is in anywise over-coloured, or exaggerated in its details:—

A Riband-lodge is an affiliated branch of a secret society, composed exclusively of Roman Catholics, having for its object the twofold purpose of extirpating heresy and regulating the occupation and possession of land. It is both a religious and an agrarian society. Each separate lodge is composed of 40 members; it has a master, secretary, delegate, three committeemen, and 34 members. These are admitted with a solemn oath to yield unlimited obedience to the authorities of the institution, and to maintain the utmost secrecy: they pledge themselves "to wade knee deep in Protestant blood, and to spare none of the heretic race from the cradle to the crutch." The members are known to each other by secret signs and passwords, changed every three months by a central authority, unknown even to the conspirators themselves. They meet by concert, at fairs and on market days, at some public-house known to be friendly, and drop in one by one till the room is full, and then proceed to business. They avoid night meetings as much as possible, lest they attract attention; and, when they do meet at night, it is generally at dances got up for the purpose, when the junior members are dressed in women's clothes; all that appears to the observer is rustic hilarity and merriment, but the work of death is going on within. When an offence is committed against the barbarous code of law this society has established, either by an agent ejecting non-paying tenants from land for which they are unwilling or unable to pay any rent, or by a farmer in becoming tenant for such ejected land, or by a landlord preferring a Protestant to a Roman Catholic tenant, or by information given for the purpose of bringing to justice members of the association, then, on the next meeting of the lodge, a complaint is brought forward against the offending individual; a jury is forthwith empanelled and sworn, consisting generally of seven members; the master of the lodge acts as judge; the complainant is sworn and examined by counsel; members volunteer evidence on one side or other, and the judge charges the jury; the verdict is brought in by the majority, and the sentence of death pronounced in hideous mockery of justice by the presiding conspirator. The appointment of the executioners next follows; lots are drawn, and they on whom the fatal billet falls must, on pain of death, carry out the merciless sentence. Frequently, however, the trial and sentence are reported to a distant lodge, which furnishes the executioners, on the understanding of the service being returned in kind, when demanded. There is no hurry about the matter—all is conducted in the most sedate and businesslike manner. The victim is watched—his habits examined and reported—accurate information of all his movements obtained—a time is appointed for his execution; if unfavourable, it is deferred with perfect coolness, if favourable, he is executed without remorse and without mercy.

THE SENTENCE ON SARAH ANN HILLS, convicted of the murder of her newly-born infant, at York, who was respited for a week, has been commuted to transportation for life. The representations of the chaplain of the gaol were most urgent on behalf of the unhappy woman at the last moment previous to the time appointed for her execution. The representations since made by the whole of the jury, the magistrate and municipal authorities of all parties, and the leading inhabitants of York, chiefly on the ground of the bad character of the witnesses on whose testimony the conviction took place, were so general that it was quite impossible to allow the execution to take place. It is much to be wished, however, in these cases, that anything calculated to throw a doubt upon them, or to afford grounds for mitigation of punishment, should be brought forward at the proper time, and not allowed to transpire at the latest moment only.—*Observer*

RESULT OF REDUCING THE SUGAR DUTIES.—The Customs receipts at the port of Greenock for 1850 were £383,497; for 1851, £410,206: increase, £26,719. A material reduction of duties came into operation on the 5th of July last on sugar and molasses, these being the principal articles on which duty is paid at that port. The vessels reported inwards from foreign ports at the Greenock Custom-house were, in 1850, 272 vessels, 91,132 tons; in 1851, 338 vessels, 113,872 tons: increase, 66 vessels, 22,740 tons.

OUR TRADE WITH INDIA AND CHINA.—The East India and China Association have issued their yearly statement of the number of British ships and their tonnage which have been entered inwards and cleared outwards between places within the limits of the company's charter and the ports of Great Britain. It appears that the ships entered inwards have been 943, burden 467,071 tons, in 1851, against 926, burden 442,793 tons, in 1850—an increase of 17 vessels, carrying 24,278 tons. But the vessels cleared outwards were 951, burden 484,149 tons, in 1851, while they were 1,173, burden 562,496 tons, in 1850—a decrease in 1851 of no fewer than 222 vessels, of 78,346 tons burden.

NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL.

A special general meeting was held on Monday, at the London Tavern—the Lord Mayor in the chair. His lordship, however, could only occupy that post *pro forma*, as his public duties called him elsewhere. He expressed himself anxious to promote the best interests of so excellent an institution, and then begged leave to retire, having deputed Mr. Edmonds to take his place.

The chairman then called upon Dr. Reed, who said that the board of managers had made this meeting special for the purpose of making an alteration which they had resolved unanimously to recommend in the second rule. At the same time, they considered the alteration a matter of pure necessity, forced on them by another society, which should be nameless, having made a certain movement. They would have been content to remain just as they were, and working just as they had done, but the movement to which he had alluded made it indispensable that they should consider their own position. This charity was designed to board, clothe, and educate, fatherless children, from their birth, if need be, up to eight years of age, and the alteration proposed was to extend that period to fourteen years for boys and fifteen for girls. The admissions, irrespective of elections, were proposed to take place upon a graduated scale of payment, beginning at £50 for twelve years old, and ending at £150 for two years.

Mr. Tomkinson opposed the motion. He found that the average expense per child was rather more than £22, and that the average period they kept the children at present was five years. The expense of each child then might be taken at £110, and as their expenses were now £200 more than their income, by what means did the committee of managers propose to carry out a scheme which involved so much larger an expenditure? If the average expense of each child, while they kept them only up to eight years, was £110, it must be more than £250 when they kept them up to fourteen and fifteen. In several cases he observed that they had two children from the same family, and he thought £500 or £600 too much to give to one family, while there were so many others equally deserving, on behalf of whom exertions were made, and who got nothing—the report stating that the managers were obliged to reject three out of every four cases brought before them [hear]. He thought this alteration exceedingly unnecessary, as there were many institutions in which children above seven years were admitted, and only one beside themselves who admitted infants under that age. They ought, therefore, to abide by that which was not only a distinctive feature, but the vital principle of their institution. The speaker then proceeded to draw a comparison between their institution and that alluded to by Dr. Reed (the Infant Orphan), which was a far more wealthy establishment, having already a building erected at a cost of £40,000, and all paid for, whilst their projected buildings could not be commenced for lack of subscriptions.

Dr. Reed said that, as a mere matter of business, it must be apparent that if one institution kept children for a longer period than another, it would soon have all the applications. The committee had gone on the principle of doing the most for the orphan, while it was unable to do anything for itself; and they thought that a very hard case, which had too often happened, that at eight years of age, being unable to secure their reception into other institutions, they had been obliged to send orphans to the workhouse. The committee of ladies had made a recommendation which, although not practicable, had the same end in view as the proposed alteration. It was, in fact, with them a mere matter of life and death; the society could no longer exist unless it made the proposed change [cheers].

Mr. Sewell moved as an amendment, the adjournment of the question for six months. He should wish the recommendation of the ladies to be read, as he thought it hardly bore the interpretation that had been put upon it.—Dr. Reed said it would be irregular to produce it.

Mr. Rose thought their friends had forgotten one important fact—namely, that the only intention of this change was that children at eight years old should not be thrown upon the world. They would always at that age go again to election, which would increase the funds of the institution.—The Chairman explained that that rule applied only to those children already in the asylum.—Mr. C. Rose: Very well; but their friends would then put them up again, and that would increase the funds. They would also increase the funds by allowing children at a later period than eight years to be put in nomination.—Mr. B. Gamman also believed that the change would bring a good deal of money to the charity.

Mr. P. Bannell, a member of the board of managers, seconded the proposition for delaying their decision six months.

Mr. Jacob Post, also a member of the board, thought the change would help the institution, but it was not to be denied that it might put it in great peril. The question had only been mooted lately, and it would be as well not to press it at the present meeting.

Dr. Reed replied, and the question was put, when 17 hands were held up for the amendment, and more than that number against it. The amendment being accordingly lost, the proposition that the rule be altered as proposed was carried almost unanimously. The other alterations being dependent upon the point were agreed to without remark, and the proceedings of the meeting terminated.

An election of ten children followed.

FOREIGN POLICE IN ENGLAND.—The *Hants Independent* mentions a fact which ought to be fully explained. "We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that an Inspector of Customs was down here on Friday, and rigidly searched the captain and crew of the 'Grand Turk' steamer from Havre, for the purpose of endeavouring to find some private correspondence expected from Paris!! but nothing was found. He also endeavoured to stop the mail bag, but the man refused to allow him to do so till he had placed the mails in the hands of the Post-office authorities, and consequently the Inspector accompanied him to the Post-office. A correspondent of the *Daily News* declares that the French refugees are harassed by the surveillance of police sent from Paris; and the *Leader* is informed that the notorious Castier is now in London.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—On Wednesday last a lecture upon this curious subject was given in the Educational Institute, St. Mary Cray, by Mr. Aylieff, a resident. The experiments were of an extraordinary character. Scientific and surgical gentlemen present were convinced, in common with all spectators, that there was not the least collusion between the operator and his subjects; and repeated invitations were given to any of the audience to subject themselves to the experiment, or closely observe its effects upon others. In many cases, during the space of three hours and a half, this was done. At one period thirteen persons were upon the platform, all more or less controlled by the operator's will—sight, smell, taste, and feeling, were annulled—pure water produced the effects of intoxication, and some imagined themselves to be hunting, shooting, fishing, &c. A vote of thanks was moved to the lecturer by the proprietor of the hall, W. Joynson, Esq.

A NEW POLITICAL APHORISM.—While free Governments may be destroyed by their vices, despotisms come to destruction in spite of their virtues.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE BANBURY MURDER.—The nephew of Mons. Kalebergo has been examined on the charge of his uncle's murder, and again remanded. He has attempted to escape from confinement by leaping from a window, and injured his hand and foot in doing so.

BLOCKADE OF THE SLAVE COAST.—The *London Gazette* has announced the establishment of an effective blockade by the British squadron under Commodore Bruce of that part of the western coast of Africa in the Bight of Benin between the first and fourth degrees longitude east of Greenwich, Badagry excepted, and declared that no merchant vessel would be permitted to hold any communication whatever with the ports and places interdicted.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Jan. 21, Two o'clock.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

The sittings of the International Sanitary Conference closed on Monday. The Conference has left with the French Ministers a convention and a body of regulations establishing as closely as possible an uniformity in the sanitary laws and administrations of the Mediterranean.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects of Departments on the course to be observed during the elections for members of the Legislature.

A printed notice has been circulated, to announce that M. de Lamartine's new monthly paper, the *Civilisateur*, intended to replace the *Conseiller du Peuple*, will appear on the first of the next month. Each number will contain the life and the portrait of a *grand homme de l'humanité*.

It is to be remarked that the Bonapartist journals never fail to repeat whatever articles or news the English papers contain with respect to the preparation of defensive works in England and the alarm of the public mind with regard to projects of invasion.

A Republican wag chalked up the other night, in place of the erased inscription, "Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality," "Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery."

It appears that of the diplomatic notes sent by the absolute governments to London, demanding the expulsion of the refugees, only those of Russia and Austria were actually delivered, the Prussian note having been held back in anticipation of a ministerial crisis, and on the retirement of Lord Palmerston, a telegraphic despatch was immediately forwarded, instructing the Chevalier Bunsen not to deliver the note.

A very angry feeling is stated to have been occasioned in Hungary by a project to establish a penal colony there. The resentment of the Hungarians, however, does not seem to have had any effect in averting the threatened indignity.

The Austrian government has issued orders to its police to confiscate all copies of the *Daily News* found in the imperial dominions.

THE COUNCIL OF THE MANCHESTER REFORM ASSOCIATION held a numerous meeting last night. Mr. Bright proposed a resolution, and Mr. M. Gibson a petition, which were adopted.

THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION held a great meeting at Sheffield on Monday evening. Sir J. Walsley stated, in the course of his address, that within two years, he and Mr. Thompson had attended 550 meetings in various parts of the country, and had met everywhere a gratifying reception.

THE BANBURY MURDER.—The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Giovanni Brazilli Guffelmo Kalebergo.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week ending last Saturday, 1,095 deaths were registered in London. In ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51 the average was 1,139, and if this be raised in proportion to the increase of population, it becomes 1,253; compared with which the mortality of last week exhibits a decrease of 157. The deaths from consumption in the preceding week were 108; last week they rose to 123. On the other hand the mortality from bronchitis has declined from 121 to 109, and that from pneumonia has fallen from 86 to 70. Last week the births of 763 boys and 727 girls, in all 1,489 children, were registered in London. In seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 the average was 1,424.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1852.

Our trade is to-day steady at Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,280 qrs.; Foreign, 2,200 qrs. Barley—English, 2,450 qrs.; Foreign, — quarters; Oats—English, 700 qrs.; Irish, 330 qrs.; Foreign, 560 qrs. Flour—English, 1,340 sacks; Foreign, — sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank our Montgomeryshire correspondent for his communications: if we can get an opportunity, we may perhaps avail ourselves of them.

"F. T." The lines are far better suited to a religious magazine than to a political newspaper.

THE SHAKESPEARE TESTIMONIAL TO KOSSUTH.—Received for this object, 3s. from Mr. Holbrook, British School, Worcester, and several school-fellows, and 4s. from forty-eight inhabitants of Coleford, Gloucester. Twelve friends of Kossuth at Lofthouse, Yorkshire, per Rev. J. E. Evans; and twelve students at the Baptist College, Pontypool.

ERRATUM.—In the advertisement of "The Religion for Mankind," which appeared in a recent number, the author's name was printed "Rev. Jas. Spencer, M.A." instead of "Rev. Jas. Spence, M.A."

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1852.

SUMMARY.

A QUICK succession of Cabinet meetings indicates pretty accurately active disagreement between the members of that select body. The "family-compact," it seems, is in danger of being rent asunder by mutual dissensions. A difference of opinion, or rather of will, has developed itself, so says rumour, in regard to the forthcoming Reform bill. It is conjectured that Lord John Russell intends to propose another schedule A, which, as it will comprehend several boroughs in the patronage of some of his colleagues, is judged by them to be an uncalled-for concession to popular demands. The remedy would be in the hands of the Premier, if he were not prevented by hereditary prejudices from resorting to it. If he really has in hand a substantial measure of Parliamentary reform, which, however, we still doubt, he might, with the utmost facility, make it the nucleus about which to gather a really strong and popular government. But to do this he must forego his disinclination to associate himself with men of influence who have not been fortunate or unfortunate enough to be connected with certain families of the Whig circle. He must be content to select fitting materials from any quarter of the political world. He must abandon the notion of ruling Great Britain by a *coterie*, and must manfully resolve to avail himself, for the purposes of good government, of the highest ability, integrity, and wisdom which he can command. Until he does this, the country will give him no credit for earnestness. Unless he does this, of which by the bye there is at present no hope, his tenure of office will be short, and the opening of the legislative session will probably usher in the close of his ministerial career.

In an article below, we have done what in us lies to check the panic which is again being industriously got up relative to a probable invasion of this country by France. We had scarcely completed our remarks, and put them into the hands of our printer, before we received a letter on the subject signed "A Taxpayer;" and which, although it travels over the same ground, and echoes nearly the same advice, as ourselves, is yet written with so much ability, that we have thought proper to give to our readers the benefit of its perusal. If it be true, as our correspondent intimates, that the Ministry contemplate a large increase of our defensive establishments—and if such men as Mr. Roebuck employ their influence over their constituents, as he did last week in Sheffield, to fan, rather than to allay, the spreading delusion, it is high time for those who are not prepared to retrace their recent steps of retrenchment to speak out in unmistakeable language. Before a single additional grant of money is allowed, the public should require the most satisfactory evidence that the immense sums now annually voted for merely defensive purposes are judiciously and economically expended with that view. Surely £15,000,000 a year ought to go far, taking into account our insular position, to secure us against any and every external aggression. If, after all, such security is not purchased at so serious a cost, the people have a right to ask, whither go the funds, and whence comes the failure?

We rejoice to have it in our power to announce the safe arrival in England of another boat-load of survivors from the ill-fated "Amazon"—four pas-

sengers, and nine officers and crew. It is possible that some others have escaped who have not yet been heard of. What now can be thought of Admiral Ommaney's refusal to send off from Plymouth a steamer in search of the missing parties? Really, the servants of Government would appear to have entered into a conspiracy to bring the administration into contempt. The misfortunes and bereavements occasioned by this most awful catastrophe are not only exciting deep commiseration, but, what is still better, are evoking a spirit of prompt benevolence. Large subscriptions are being made for the support of families reduced by this disaster to destitution; and our advertising columns announce that the directors of the New Asylum for Fatherless Children, Stamford-hill, resolved, at a special meeting, held on Monday, to receive on their foundation two of the children orphaned by this visitation, and hereafter as many others as may seek admission by the usual mode of entrance. The example is a worthy one, and will, no doubt, be followed by other similar institutions.

The clergy and the inhabitants of Frome who addressed the Bishop of Bath and Wells in deprecation of the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Bennett to a living in that town, have been informed by his lordship in reply, that he has the fullest confidence in that clergyman's attachment to the faith and discipline of the Church of England. So that it appears Mr. Bennett is heretical in one diocese—orthodox in another. The fact presents us with a lively illustration of the unity secured by means of an Establishment.

Whilst thus the Church out of her own bosom is furnishing arguments against herself, those opposed to her connexion with the State are actively engaged in diffusing through the public mind sound information on the subject. On Thursday the British Anti-state-church Association held the first of a series of monthly metropolitan meetings, in the theatre of the Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street. These meetings are intended to combine the consecutiveness of a lecture, with the variety and vivacity of a public meeting. Three speakers are to be engaged on each occasion, and each is to confine himself, in his address, to a special topic. The Rev. Mr. Brock, J. Scoble, Esq., and the Rev. Brewin Grant, were the speakers at the first meeting, on Thursday, the chair being occupied by Nathaniel Griffin, Esq. The speeches were admirably effective, and, considering the inclemency of the weather, the audience was of a character which augurs decided success. We are glad to see the subject making way in other quarters. The chairman of the Dissenting Deputies, at the annual meeting of that body on Friday last, frankly acknowledged that every day the symptoms were becoming more and more decided of the great question of the separation of Church and State coming prominently up before the public mind.

The voluntary educationists have sought an interview with Lord John Russell, that he might be put into possession of their views as well as those of the two Manchester associations. His lordship respectfully declines—Government have no intention of proposing a measure for the education of the people in the coming session; and business just now presses so severely upon the Premier that he would be unable to find spare time for the proposed deputation.

On the French constitution promulgated by the President, we have spoken elsewhere. By the last arrivals from America we learn that Kossuth is bitterly disappointed with the result of his mission to the United States. The Government of that country has not fallen so readily as he anticipated into his views of intervention in European affairs. His speeches, however, have produced immense effect upon the people, and already it is discerned that the name of Kossuth is becoming a political power in the trans-atlantic world. What may be the ultimate issue of his Herculean labours in America we must leave for time to develop.

THE INVASION PANIC.

It will not be forgotten that towards the close of the year 1847, and extending into the commencement of 1848, industrious efforts were made, through the medium of the press, to awaken in the public mind the fear of a French invasion. The highest military authority in the realm was quoted in proof of the defenceless state of our coasts. Evidence was collected from all quarters to show the deep-rooted hostility cherished by all classes of the French people against "perfidious Albion." Pains were taken to demonstrate how completely steam navigation had bridged over the straits which lie between the two kingdoms. Vivid pictures were drawn of the consternation which would seize upon the inhabitants of Great Britain at the disembarkation of an invading army on the eastern coast—its rapid and unopposed march towards London—and its entrance into the metropolis from one direction whilst our own guards would be beating a prudent retreat in another. The press was full of correspondence, dated from the United Service Club. A considerable section

of the public took the alarm. The panic spread with unexampled rapidity. The Whig government, under cover of the excitement, proposed an increase of our armaments. But the session of 1848 had scarcely opened when the revolution at Paris drove away the fears of the timid, like chaff before the wind, and the only realization we experienced of the grim spectre which had been conjured up by the power of imagination, was a friendly visit to London of some two or three hundred National Guards.

With this late precedent before us, we must hold ourselves excused for not permitting ourselves to be frightened by the present attempt to get up a similar panic. The process resorted to on this occasion is so identical with that employed on the last, the arguments used are so like one another, and the end aimed at—namely, a further increase of our army and navy estimates—is so obvious, now as then, that we deem ourselves perfectly justified in preserving our equanimity, and in refusing to be diverted from reforms at home by apprehensions of aggression from abroad. To us it is a significant fact, that four years more of uninterrupted peace—three of them moreover signalized by retrenchment—have naturally enough left an increasing number of our professional defenders quite unemployed, and have circumscribed within much narrower limits their prospects of promotion. Independently, therefore, of the present aspect of affairs on the continent, we discern at home motives strong enough for originating an invasion panic—a panic which, how guiltless soever the Government may be of producing, it accords but too well with their policy to sanction by official silence.

We do not, for a moment, deny that the recent change which has been effected in the political organization of France increases the probability of a rupture with that country. The government of Louis Napoleon—a thinly disguised autocracy—can hardly do otherwise than regard with distaste the free institutions of so near a neighbour. The immense army, by the instrumentality of which the President has destroyed all the guarantees and embodiments of popular freedom in France, can only be prevented from turning its force against himself, by extravagant largesses, or by foreign war. The former method can be resorted to only for a brief time—the latter will soon become the only alternative. It is certain that the past conduct of Louis Napoleon gives to the world no reliable pledge that he will be governed in regard to foreign relationships by more honourable principles than those which have actuated him in his treatment of his own subjects. And it would, unquestionably, appear probable, at first sight, that when compelled by his own exigencies to let loose "the dogs of war," he will prefer to direct their attacks against a power which all the courts of Europe would rejoice to humble, and the humiliation of which might console Frenchmen themselves for former mortifications and defeats.

On the other hand, we cannot but bear in mind that a hostile invasion of this country by the French, is rendered improbable, if not entirely precluded, by both political, social, and physical causes. It is notorious that none of the despots of Europe have a hold upon the sympathies, or the good wishes of their people. It is questionable whether any one of them, except Russia perhaps, could place implicit confidence upon the blind fidelity of their armies. War once proclaimed, no matter between which of the powers, and the pressure of armed force being taken off of democracy, to be employed against a foreign foe, it is almost certain that the peoples of Europe will once again rise up *en masse* to assert their own liberty, and to free themselves from the heavy yoke which has made their very existence a burden. Every tyrant has close at hand, or rather underneath his feet, a writhing foe which pants for vengeance, to keep down which demands his undivided vigilance and power. And every tyrant knows this—knows that an attack upon England will be interpreted by groaning nationalities as the attempt of despotism to trample out the last sparks of freedom in the old world—and knows, moreover, that in the conflict, come when it may, popular sympathy and support will in no case side with reigning dynasties, but with a nation defending liberty in her last asylum. We do not believe, then, that Louis Napoleon will be anxious to precipitate a war with England—and, even if he were, we are firmly convinced that the Northern Courts of Europe will do their utmost to ward off a collision so menacing to themselves.

To these reasons of a purely political character, we think others may be added, springing out of social and physical considerations. There cannot be a doubt that, whatever may be the fickleness of the French temper, and the ardour of that people in prospect of martial glory, war with England would be felt and dreaded by the whole trading and commercial community of France, as an unspeakable calamity. The largest tax-payers of the country would most loudly protest against needless hostilities, and, perhaps, the destruction of their substantial interests would be regarded by the

manufacturers, merchants, and politicians of France, as too high a price to pay for the preservation of Louis Napoleon on the seat of supremacy, which he usurped by a trick, and which he adorns by scarcely a single virtue.

An invasion of this island is far more easily talked of than accomplished. Immense preparations would be necessary to give it even a chance of temporary success—preparations which it would be impossible to carry on in secrecy. Any sudden descent upon our shores, therefore, may be looked upon as a chimera. But secrecy and suddenness being out of the question, the difficulties to be encountered by an invading force become incalculable—the dangers to be braved too formidable for any but the reckless—the ruin to be realized too certain to be voluntarily courted. If we were a barbarous people, or a disunited people, or a disaffected people, or a poor people, an invading power might hope to gain a footing—but we are neither—and the President of the French well knows that we are neither. He cannot come into collision with our armies without coming into collision also with our population. The sea, guarded by our own fleet, would cut off any invading force from its sources of supply and reinforcement, and it is hardly to be anticipated, even by Louis Napoleon himself, that the British people will surrender their homes, their substance, and their liberties, as easily as the French people yield up their political constitutions.

A French invasion, then, we regard as a mere bugbear. Nevertheless, fear of it has taken a deep hold upon the British people. Until the delusion has passed away, or has been neutralized by some fresh continental convulsion, we are apprehensive that our financial reformers will press in vain for a diminution of our defensive forces. Perhaps, they would be wise in suiting their strategy to the obvious exigency of the case. Let them base upon the public fear of an invasion, a demand for the thorough overhauling of all our defensive establishments. In presence of such a danger as is widely believed to exist, they would be justified, and they might, probably, be successful, in insisting upon it, that every farthing granted by the public for the purposes of self-protection shall be so appropriated, and *not otherwise*—that all the pretences kept up under that cover shall be destroyed—that all sources of waste shall be investigated and put an end to—and that the immense abuses which, in these departments, draw their life-blood from the taxes of the people shall be dragged to light, and forthwith abolished. The panic, moreover, may afford them a powerful argument for the necessity of speedily putting an end to the Kafir war, conciliating our colonial dependencies, and stimulating the loyalty of our people at home, by a prompt and graceful enlargement of their civil privileges. Thus skilfully turned to account, even this terror of invasion may be made to subserve useful purposes, and so may Samson's riddle be once more solved, "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness."

THE ORGANIZATION OF DESPOTISM.

If the promulgation of the new French constitution were not the event of the week, little or nothing need be said about it. A glance over its several chapters suffices to show that it is but the logical sequence to the *coup d'état* and the state of siege; that the *plebiscite* having assailed Louis Napoleon from the crime of usurpation, he has proceeded to consolidate his despotism, and define his powers of tyranny.

A *Corps Législatif*, elected, indeed, by universal suffrage, but for six years; without the power of initiating laws, of receiving petitions, of impeaching functionaries, of choosing its own officers, of publishing its proceedings; subject to prorogation at any moment and for any length of time, or to dissolution for six months—a Senate, of which only cardinals, marshals, and admirals, are members *de jure*; the rest named for life by the President, and dependent upon his favour for remuneration; to deliberate in secret; able to receive petitions, but not to comply with or enforce their prayer—a Council of State, appointed, removable, and presided over, by the President; discussing projects of law submitted by him; and his medium of communication with the Senate and the Legislature—the President, responsible only to the people, the Ministry responsible only to him; Chief of the State, and commander of the land and sea forces; empowered to declare war, make treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, to appoint all functionaries, to initiate all laws and veto any amendments, to pardon offenders, to decree a state of siege, to administer oaths of fidelity to himself, and to nominate his successor in case of death;—what remains of the Republic but its name, the right of universal suffrage being virtually abdicated? what is wanting of the Empire but the Emperor, for whose introduction provision is made in the chapter on the Senate? Professedly confirming the rights guaranteed by the Revolution, it substantially ignores them. Professedly

a copy of the constitution of the year VIII. [1799], it is more elaborately autocratic than that, even with the additions made in the year XII. The constitution of the year VIII. was set forth by no hollow declaration of adhesion to the principles of 1789; but it did, in the last chapter provide for the practical enforcement of them. Every man's house is there declared inviolable—three specified cases only, fire, inundation, or a call for help from within, justify the entering into a house in the night time. There are also various clauses in favour of individual liberty, and for the punishment of agents concerned in any illegal or arbitrary arrest, or who should confine prisoners in other places than known public prisons, or who should use any illegal or unnecessary severity towards them—none of which are to be found in this last charter of French freedom. The First Consul had not the command of the army and navy. The constitution did not give him the title of Chief of the State. Declarations of war, treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, might be made provisionally, but were to be proposed, discussed, and promulgated by the *Corps Législatif*. A declaration of war, which Louis Napoleon has arrogated to himself the sole right to make, could not be made, even provisionally, by the First Consul. The consular government had not the power of granting pardons—the prerogative is not even mentioned in the constitution. The First Consul had the ministerial duty of promulgating the laws, but he had not the power of refusing to sanction them. The consular constitution required no oath from functionaries—and the oath imposed by a law of January 11th, 1800, was of fidelity to the law, not of allegiance to the Executive. The salary of the First Consul, specified in the constitution, was £20,000 a year—that by Louis Napoleon is to be fixed by Senators of his own choosing, to whom he has the power to grant pensions of £1,200 a year, after seeing how they vote. The Ministers were, as now, dependent only upon the head of the Executive, but they were necessarily chosen from a national list of eligibles chosen by the departmental electors. The consular Senate was, in theory, at least, an infinitely more independent body than Louis Napoleon's can ever be, and its powers were not so wholly illusory. Bonaparte, the consul Lebrun, and the citizens Siéyes and Roger Ducos, were entrusted with the nomination of the first thirty-one senators. These afterwards elected others, up to the number of sixty. The number was to be increased to eighty within ten years, by self-election. These additional numbers, as well as death vacancies, were to be chosen one at a time from three candidates, of whom one was proposed by the *Corps Législatif*, one by the tribunate, and the third by the First Consul. The senators were irremovable and elected for life, and received of right a salary of £1,000 a-year. They were ineligible to any other public functions. There was a chance that a body so elected and so paid would in time have a tendency towards independence. But Louis Napoleon's senators are to be chosen by himself, paid or not at his option, eligible to be appointed by him to all offices, and if, contrary to all likelihood, they should at any time oppose his wishes, he has reserved the power to swamp them by adding to their numbers. To speak of such a body as "a preponderating power," the "guardian of the fundamental pact and of individual liberty," is gratuitous and insolent lying. Power, exclusive and almost absolute, is invested in one man—the man who originally seized it at the cost of thousands of lives; who continues to exile or transport all objectors; and who now preludes a scheme for its retention with a tissue of historical falsities and incredible professions.

Louis Napoleon must obliterate the facts of the history of the Consulate and Empire from the memory of the generation which beheld their transaction, and from the countless volumes in which they are recorded, as well as suppress the utterance of living thoughts—he must accomplish the impossible desideratum of all former tyrants, the subornation of false witnesses from the Past—before he can hope for other than simulated or ignorant acquiescence in the allegations of his proclamation of January 14. The "circumstances" of December, 1799, and of December, 1851, were not "analogous;" nor did the institutions of the former period "strengthen tottering society and raise France to a lofty degree of prosperity and grandeur." The only analogy between the revolutions of 1792 and 1848 consists in the fact that both established a Republic. But the Republic of the one period was baptized in the blood of its founders as well as of its foes—and kindled the flames of obstinate war in La Vendée and throughout Europe. From those wars, defensive in their origin, came the renown of Bonaparte; from the elation of victory sprang the lust of conquest; and even for the gratification of that passion, the functions of self-government were but reluctantly and gradually surrendered. The Republic of '48 was established without bloodshed, and almost without tumult; its founders were men of peace and moderation; its first acts disarmed foreign despots of a pretext for hostility, and do-

mestic peace was preserved until the appearance of a Bonaparte in the Constituent Assembly gave the signal for resistance to reaction. For the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire, there was the excuse of corrupt and incompetent rulers, of anarchical discontents, of great services, and of hostile coalitions. For that of the 2nd of December, there was none of these extenuations. The strengthening of France under the rule of Napoleon, consisted simply in the repression or conciliation of malcontents—her elevation, in the addition to her territory of provinces which were ultimately retaken, with the acquisitions of the earlier generals. The Code Napoleon is a monument of his genius, not of his power—a work he might have accomplished as plain Citizen Bonaparte. The impress of his social legislation can never be erased from the soil of France—his political institutions, so far from resisting everything but "the might of all Europe coalesced against" France, invited the coalition, and made easy to the allied powers a degree of success of which they had not dreamed. The Empire perished, not because its foreign enemies were mighty, but because its own subjects hated it more than they loved their country. The historian Mignet thus describes the general feeling at the time of the invasion [1814]:—"There was neither that impulse of despair nor of liberty which leads people to stern resistance; the war was not, as once, national—the Emperor had put all the public interest in himself alone, and all his means of defence in mechanical troops." The record of the uncle's retribution is a prophecy of the nephew's fate. He may seek to extend his "organization of despotism" to a league with European monarchs against the free institutions of England, Switzerland, and Belgium; but he will find the heart of France averse to a war commenced neither in defence nor in propagation of liberty—his reliance will be more and more narrowed to "mechanical troops"—and he may be reduced ere long to seek for refuge from his incensed countrymen in the lands whose hospitality he has abused, and now threatens to violate.

STATE OF PARTIES.—The once formidable Whig party is in a state of decrepitude, its leaders are without energy, and worse even, are without a policy. The Peelites have a brilliant staff of officers, but no rank and file. The Protectionists have an array of men, but are miserably deficient in officers. Oligarchy, at all points, is in *extremis*.—*Norfolk News*.

THE CAPE APPOINTMENTS.—Henry Darling, Esq., now Lieutenant-Governor of St. Lucia, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Seymour, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, is appointed Military Secretary to General Cathcart, Governor; and the Hon. R. W. F. Curzon, of the Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Earl of Albemarle, it is announced, will move the Address in the House of Lords, in answer to the Speech from the Throne. The mover and seconder in the House of Commons, will be, as already stated, Sir Richard William Bulkeley, Member for the county of Anglesey, and Mr. J. Bonham Carter, Member for the city of Winchester.

ARMS FOR THE CAPE AND FOR THE KAFIRS.—The "Propentis" started on Thursday with ordnance stores and despatches for the troops at the Cape; and a venture of 450 patent revolving pistols, brought down by Mr. Dennett, agent for Colonel Colt, and sent to the Cape under the full cognizance of the Government, for sale, at a limited price, to British officers. These pistols, for cavalry, weigh from 3 to 3½ lb., killing at 300 yards, and belt or navy pistols, weighing less than 2½ lb., carry a ball through a 2-inch plank at 40 yards; they hold six balls, and are said to require less powder than the ordinary pistol.—The *Cork Constitution* states that a large French vessel is now at Queenstown taking in powder (200 tons, it is said) for the Kafir! Her Custom-house "clearance" is "Coast of Africa," and she has on board 5,000 long range muskets, to be employed in giving effect to the powder.

THE REMAINS OF THE RIGHT HON. R. L. SHEIL.—The "Ganges" has arrived at Sheerness, from the Mediterranean, with the remains of the late Mr. Sheil, on their way to Dublin, for interment in Tipperary.

FIRE AT EXETER HALL.—On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the vaults under this building. When the engines arrived, the flames were strong, but a short time sufficed to quell them. The offices escaped without the slightest damage.

THE "GREAT GLOBE" IN THE BAIL COURT.—An action, arising out of the building for Mr. Wyld's Globe, in Leicester-square, was tried yesterday week in the Bail Court. The plaintiff was a Mr. Abraham, and he claimed £492 for labour in preparing plans. £200 had been paid into Court; and, after hearing evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £78 beyond the amount paid into Court.

HEAVY LOSS ON A SMALL TRANSACTION.—A man at Preston, named William Shaw, has been fined five shillings and costs, amounting to eighteen shillings and sixpence, for selling two penny-worth of lollypops on the "Lord's Day." The conviction took place under an act of Charles II. of "pious memory," as the pension list declares.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TYRANNY.

(From the Examiner.)

The eagle, the bird of prey, is restored—the device of the Republic effaced—the trees of liberty grubbed up—the National Guard dissolved, to be reorganized as the instrument of the Executive—eighty-six members of the National Assembly are exiled by autocratic decree, unconvicted, nay, legally unaccused, of any crime—and several hundred persons, including many men of mark and character, are banished to the pestilential swamps of Cayenne. Amongst a batch of the latter, amounting to 468, shipped in the "Canada," are the writers of the *Revolution*, condemned on the pretence that the editorship of the journal constituted a secret society! We look upon the shipment of these unfortunate men in the "Canada" for Cayenne as more cruel than the noyades of the former reign of terror. It is poisoning instead of drowning. They are sent to Cayenne to be poisoned by the climate. It would be mercy to sink them in the "Canada" in Brest harbour. Amongst the other class of exiles not doomed to death by pestilence, but doomed to poverty or to absolute ruin, by expelling them from the country in which alone they can exercise the talents by which they live, are some of the most eminent, and some also of the most honoured, men in France—M. Rémusat, M. Lesteyrie, Duvergier de Hauranne, Agriol Prediguer, Victor Hugo, Girardin, Generals Changarnier, Lamoricière, Le Flo, and Bazé. Many of these gentlemen, and others unnamed, depend on the professions from which they are torn for their very bread. Some are too poor to take refuge in England. The man who has robbed their country of its rights, robs them of their country for the crime of having adhered to the laws. In the long black annals of tyranny, ancient or modern, there is no proscription more iniquitous than this. And there is no policy to explain, if not to excuse it, nothing is to be gained by it but the gratification of devilish malignity. To glut his vengeance, M. Bonaparte thus sows the dragon's teeth, as for every exile torn from France to perish in a pestilential clime, or pine in a foreign land, a family and circle of friends are left behind with resentments burning against the tyrant. In proceeding to such extremities to gratify an unjust revenge, has this man given no thought to the danger of provoking a just revenge, or, as he is warring against all the honesties, does he rely upon the honesty he outrages for his impunity, trusting that none are wicked enough to do to him as he does to others, in compassing the death of enemies, or the robbery of what is dearer than life? The calculation is scoundrelly, but not safe. The worm may turn.

Exile is with us a poetic word, the sense of which, to borrow an Americanism, we can hardly realize. Civil death is a faint, cold, imperfect definition. We all feel the charm of the word home, and incomparably more than the opposite to it in forlornness and all bitter privation is the word exile. When Danton was counselled to seek safety from the guillotine in a foreign land, he eloquently answered, "Can a man carry his country at the sole of his foot?"

And this heartless tyrant is no stranger to the pains he is wrongfully and wantonly inflicting, and though he experienced them with the mitigations wealth can effect, he knows how bitter is the lot at best, and can too well judge how cruel it must be to those, like some of his victims, who, cut off from their country, are cut off from the means of decent support as well as from all that is dear to them.

The question now in every mouth is, how long can this last? *quo usque?* what can be the extent of the slavish patience or sufferance of France? And her master seems resolved to try it to the utmost, and in the tenderest places. As a piece is overcharged to prove it, so he seems to be overcharging the country with wrong and oppression, to be satisfied that it will bear, without bursting into resistance, the portion of tyranny which is to be its regular fixed lot? He cannot always be proceeding from bad to worse: the time must come when subjects for exile, or transportation to a place of death, will be wanting, and whenever that happens, the passage from the worst back to bad will be mistaken for improvement, and evil, because short of the same, will be accepted and welcomed as positive good. But much will be gone through before that turn of things, many atrocities acted and suffered, and the question often asked, what is the newest horror?

Much has been done; but something for the perfection of tyranny remains to be done. The reign is the reign of the lie and the sword, the united services of fraud and violence. But the lie has not the desired dominant sway. The press is silenced, but people talk, and the organs of M. Bonaparte's pleasure, accordingly, utter very significant threats against the *salons* and the *coteries* which audaciously permit themselves the liberties of speech.

How applicable to our unhappy neighbours, yet short of the dismal truth, are the words of Tacitus, referring to the tyrannies of Domitian, milder after all than those of the present tyrant:—

Vocem populi Romani et libertatem senatus, et conscientiam generis humani, aboleri arbitrabantur, expulsi insuper sapientie professoribus, atque omni bonæ artis in exilium acti, ne quid usquam honestum occurreret. Deditus profecto grande patientie documentum: et sicut vetus ætas vidit, quid ultimum in libertate, ita nos in servitute, adempto per inquisitiones et loquendi audiendique commercio. Memoriam quoque ipsam cum voce perdidicimus, si tam in nostra potestate esset oblidit, quam tacere.

But it is not enough to suppress the liberties of the press and the liberty of speech, and to menace even the tittle-tattle of the drawing-room—justice is also to be fettered, brought under the executive control, and the bench and bar deprived of the independence which is the mainstay of their uprightness. In a word, it is to be a clean sweep of all rights and securities. There are to be but two things henceforth in France—the power of one man, and obedience of thirty-five millions. *Car tel est notre plaisir* is the whole law of the land. And barbarism and socialism are the tendencies of the autocracy. In the most refined and intellectual nation in the world it is coolly given out by the organ of the Government, that "it is time to finish with men of talent, with literary men, with public writers, orators, journalists, and talkers, in order to give a fair chance to the working classes and to the cultivators of the soil."

But if, as the *Constitutionnel* proclaims, it is time to have done with the mind of the nation, and turn the tree roots uppermost, according to the Socialist scheme, why banish the Mountain to the swamps of Cayenne, why transport the Red Republicans to the congenial land of red pepper, why proscribe the apostles at the very moment of adopting their doctrines? Is this the *jalousie de métier*? Is it that the arch-Socialist can brook no brother near the throne? Is it that he would be without a rival in upsetting the order of society, deposing the brain, and emancipating hands from honest labour, feeding the idle at the expense of industry, or its fruits in hoarded labour? We have seen what the sausage can accomplish with the soldiery, but a sausage dynasty has in it a principle of decay, not less sure than that of the dainty preserves in our navy stores. M. Bonaparte's government is like one of those canisters, so tightly fitted to exclude any ray of light or breath of air, but which, with all this contrivance to preserve garbage and offal, decomposes, rots, and, with an odour not to be contained, betrays itself to the sense, and finally provokes its condemnation to the kindred jakes. A government of bribery perishes by the accumulation of disappointment and exhaustion of the funds for corruption. The vice of such a system is the sure eventual ruin of it. The day of reckoning comes with the financial difficulties, and when Mons. Bonaparte's exchequer is empty, the wrongs he has done will be sternly counted up against him, and every item in the black list charged with a usurious interest of retribution.

The *plebiscitum* is the voice of M. Bonaparte's Mrs. Harris. Mrs. Harris will never fail to respond to Camp's appeal, but with a little prelude, perhaps, of shooting, and accompaniment of threats and imprisonments. Not much, indeed, is asked in the way of answer. It is for the nation to say yes or no, and the legislative body is hardly to be permitted more voice. Indeed, the French language seems in a fair way of being reduced to these two monosyllables, and he may soon boast of being able to speak French like a native who can say *oui* or *non*. But a language with the *non* will doubtless be found before long too copious, and persons who indulge themselves in that superfluity and license of speech will be deported to Cayenne, to breathe it to the pestilential air.

There is one article in the proposed constitution the effrontery of which does indeed amaze us, prepared as we are for all hypocrisy, audacity, and shamelessness. It is this:—

The functionaries take the oath of obedience to the constitution, and fidelity to the President.

As Lady Teazle intimates to Joseph that it would be prudent not to mention honour, so it would have been prudent on M. Bonaparte's part not to have proposed oaths, or fidelity to constitutions. The functionaries have the illustrious example of the President before their eyes, and will be as much bound by their oaths, and as faithful to his person and constitution as he was true to his oath, and to the constitution of '48. Like master like man must be the word, and we cannot desire a juster retribution than for M. Bonaparte to be served as he has served, betrayed as he has betrayed.

He is advancing rapidly in the various stages of the parody of Napoleon. He has enacted the 18th Brumaire; the appeal to a choiceless people; reintroduced on the stage from the old theatrical lumber-room the mock constitution; but there is something his own, namely, the massacre of the Boulevards, the ruffianly treatment of the representatives, the cruel, wanton proscriptions—all these atrocities are unborrowed from his uncle and original; and already he promises, if not to approach Napoleon in the greatness of his genius, yet to surpass him in the greatness of crime, and in both the greatness and the littleness of tyranny. But if he follow the steps with the addition of many sinister deviations, he must lay his account with arriving at the same goal, and he has to remember that the eagle had its final cage after all its rapacious flights.

THE PEEL PAPERS.—In conjunction with Mr. Cardwell, Lord Mahon is to assist in the publication of the Peel papers. It is stated in the current number of the *United Service Gazette*, by the writer of "A Visit to Apsley House," that the Duke of Wellington has consigned the publication of his papers to the care also of Lord Mahon. If this be true, between the claims of his "History of England," and the several memoirs of Wellington and of Peel, the noble lord is likely to have literary work before him for a good portion of his life.—*Athenæum*.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

This is a civilian's question. It is a question for the taxpayers who have to maintain the army and the navy. It is a question for the merchants, for the manufacturers, for the shopkeepers, for the operatives, and for the farmers of the country.—*Mr. Cobden at Manchester, 1848.*

MR. EDITOR.—John Bull seems resolved to claim a prescriptive right, not only to continual grumbles, but to periodical panics. Once in every succeeding or alternate year he is seized with an epidemic fever. Sometimes he has a Russophobia, sometimes a Gallomania, and sometimes an anti-papal furor. This year the eagle of France instead of the Papal scarlet has become his scarecrow. His panics, poor fellow! are more and more frequent. They are becoming as much a necessity with him as the dose of opium to the nervous patient. The worst of it is that the self-same attacks which he has once and again mastered with a dose of common-sense, seize upon him with renewed force, and assume a chronic character.

Is it to be credited that the poor old man, within a few months of his grand reception of the *élite* of all nations in the midst of his capital, is now trembling in his shoes lest, one of these foggy mornings, before he has had time to shake off the night's drowsiness, London should be taken by assault and delivered up to fire and sword by his late ungrateful guests. Pity it is that his nerves are so weak at times, for unfortunately there always lie in wait some schemers and plotters to take advantage of his weakness and impose upon his credulity. Yet so it is. And really it is hard at times to resist their insidious counsels. I do not reckon myself a man of very weak nerves, but being a pretty constant reader of newspapers, I confess to having felt a slight symptom of fidgetiness at the warlike spirit they have lately breathed. Between the martial leaders in leaded type, the suggestions for rifle brigades, ball practice, national guard, militia, and the unnumbered letters from "Naval Officers," "Retired Officers," "Sharpshooters," "Common Soldiers," "Civilians," and correspondents, with all kinds of peaceful and warlike cognomens, I have begun to feel as though I was being drawn into a whirlpool, which would soon drown my judgment and common-sense, and give me over, bound hand and foot, to the prevalent delirium. As an antidote, therefore, I have betaken myself to a file of papers for a 1847-8, in order to see how far the experience of that memorable period of national alarm would act upon my excited nerves. After perusing what was then done and said—on a much larger scale than at present—I confess I have become quite cool and collected. My blood boils neither with alarm nor excitement; I feel only indignation and shame that an attempt should be again made to impose upon the credulity and fears of honest John Bull.

The history of that movement is so full of instruction and significance as to be worth briefly recurring to. Its origin is traced to a mysterious letter of the Duke of Wellington's, and to the industrious uses made of it by interested agitators. Then, as now, there was the cry of a French invasion, and the mere possibility of the descent of a Gallic flotilla upon Brighton, Portsmouth, or even London itself, seems for a time to have frightened the Isle from its propriety. The daily papers bristled with warlike articles and letters, and our national insecurity became the common topic of conversation in military and naval circles, club-houses, and public places of resort. Mr. Cobden and his radical colleagues, and some of the more sober political writers—yourself amongst the number—vigorously battled the delusion, but apparently without effect. Such was the state of things when Parliament assembled in February, 1848. It was evident that Government had easily allowed itself to be influenced by the warlike and aristocratic classes, and long before the opening of the session ominous rumours were afloat of proposed large additions to our warlike establishments. But the tide of alarm had spent itself. In all our large towns the middle and industrious classes assembled to protest against the insensate panic, and any increase of taxation on such grounds. But Ministers were blind to the signs of reaction. On the 18th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer produced his war-budget, providing for an additional expenditure of £245,000 in the Ordnance department, of £70,000 in the Navy, of £43,000 in the Army, and of £150,000 for laying the foundation of a militia force. To meet this increased expenditure, the income-tax was to be increased, for two years, from 3 to 5 per cent. Notwithstanding the panic which for some three or four months had possessed the nation, or rather the propertied classes, Sir Charles Wood's project for augmenting our military establishments, and nearly doubling the Income-tax, provoked an almost unanimous burst of derision and indignation, which proved its death-blow. The budget was withdrawn—a new one of exceedingly modest pretensions substituted, and in a few short weeks people began to wonder how they could have been deluded by such a bugbear as an invasion-mania. The Revolution of February 23rd came opportunely to dispel the illusion and to convince the country of the friendly diap

sition, of our French neighbours; an impression which subsequent events have only tended to confirm.

Since that period Financial Reformers have made strenuous and systematic efforts to curtail our warlike expenditure, and, in spite of formidable opposition, with some evidences of success. It is true that our military and naval forces have not been decreased, but the lavish waste of the public money has been checked, and we were in a fair way of putting an end to the notorious mismanagement and jobbing which prevails in these departments. The farcical naval and military mismanagement have been exposed to the light of day by friendly and unfriendly critics, and a system of abuse, extravagance, and peculation, been shown to prevail, disgraceful alike to the government and the nation.

At this juncture, when a reform of the whole system seemed inevitable, occurs the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, followed up by almost unparalleled acts of bloodshed, spoliation, and proscription, which has caused a shudder throughout civilized Europe. The old bugbear is instantly revived. The invasion-mania of 1847-8 is resuscitated, and here we are on the eve of another session of Parliament with the prospect before us of a large increase of our armaments, and, as the necessary corollary, a complete suspension of economical reform. To me the present appears a great and perilous crisis—a crisis in which the common sense of the nation should without delay be brought to bear—or we shall be hurried backward in a retrograde course, and robbed of all the advantages which have been so hardly earned for the nation by Mr. Cobden and his friends.

There is no doubt that the alarmists stand upon firmer ground than was the case in 1848. There is far less security in the character and position of Louis Napoleon than there was in Louis Philippe. It is impossible, in the face of recent events to shut one's eyes to the fact that no considerations of international law, or of justice, will offer an obstacle to the ambition of the "Prince President" of France, as he is now called—that it is improbable that the generals by whom he is surrounded, or the army which they command, would offer any serious opposition to any schemes of foreign aggrandizement he might resolve to undertake. Nor can we blink the fact that the leagued despots of Europe regard England with jealousy, if not with hatred, and that they would be glad to see her power crippled or destroyed.

But, in the face of these untoward indications, the alarm which warlike journalists and officials are endeavouring so sedulously to fan into a blaze of international animosity, I can regard as nothing more than a foolish panic. It is said, and truly, that Louis Napoleon has given ample evidence that no guarantees, even of the most binding and solemn character, will deter him from seeking his own selfish ends—that in the employment of the vast military power by which he has climbed to his present elevation, rests his only hope of future safety and rule—that he has shown a blind adherence to the policy of his uncle, one of whose guiding principles was unquenchable hostility to England—and that no project would be more likely to cement his authority, and secure popularity at home, than a war of aggression abroad, especially against "perfidious Albion." What, then, is to deter him from a sudden and daring invasion of this country? Nothing, perhaps, but its impossibility, and almost certain failure.

The gravity with which this sudden-invasion project is canvassed by journalists and military men does appear to me, though a civilian, to be really ridiculous. When one reflects upon the difficulty of concentrating and embarking 50,000 men, for with a less number a madman would not think of setting out on such an expedition—of the necessary publicity its movements would occasion—of the perils of navigation to susceptible Frenchmen—of the chances of an enemy in the Channel—of the extreme difficulty of effecting a landing—of the certainty of a hostile reception, and of the improbability of any of the "forlorn hope" escaping from the hands of an incensed and outraged nation—this delusion about razzias upon Brighton, Dover, Portsmouth, and London, appears to me a chimera which vanishes before the touch of common sense and probability. Have we such a monopoly of reasoning power that our neighbours are bereft of it? Cannot Louis Napoleon surmise, as well as we, that success in such an attempt would provide him with a master in the shape of a victorious general—failure, insure his disgraceful downfall? Besides, have we sufficient evidence to convince us that universal France, with whom we have been on amicable and almost cordial terms for years past, would sanction so glaring an infraction of international law—that even Austria, Prussia, and Russia, would look with complacency upon a policy which, if successful, would speedily be turned against themselves?

But, say the ever-ready alarmists, does not the elevation of such an unprincipled adventurer as Louis Napoleon to absolute power over the greatest of continental nations render uncertain the continuance of general peace, and ought we not to be prepared for the gathering of a storm which will, perhaps, first burst over our heads? If, with or without pretext, he should declare war against England—in what condition should we be to cope with a nation of warriors, in possession of a compact and well-appointed fleet?

Really, Mr. Editor, it might be supposed, from the style of argument these panic-mongers adopt, that we were utterly without any means of defence. Have they forgotten that this country maintains a war-establishment in time of peace? Has it escaped their memory that over fifteen and a half millions—three millions beyond what we required in 1835—are annually wrung from the industry of the country to maintain the army and navy. For what are these enormous and expensive armaments maintained, if not to provide against such contingencies as the above? Talk of the perils of an invasion of our shores when we expend from six to seven millions annually in the maintenance of the largest navy in the world! If our island is not sufficiently defended against hostile attacks, it is not the fault of the tax-paying people. The French expend scarcely more than half the sum we lavish upon our navy, and yet, forsooth, we are perpetually to be frightened out of our wits by the alarm of invasion, and threatened with increased burdens at every little "storm in a tea-pot" which interested intriguers or slothful officials may attempt to raise. It is, I think, plain to the common sense of every one who will take the trouble to examine the matter, that what we want, is not an increase of our warlike armaments, but a proper distribution of them, and a more economical use of the immense resources expended in their maintenance. Mr. Cobden has repeatedly protested against the presence of a large fleet in the Tagus, and at Malta—"the skulking port of our navy"—but in vain. At the present moment when, according to these alarmists, we are in real peril from our defenceless position, there is a "squadron of evolution," consisting of eight ships and steamers, in the Tagus where we have no commerce to protect, and which is there for no other conceivable purpose than to support the corrupt government of a worthless woman, and a fleet of five line-of-battle ships at Malta. If there is danger, let these two fleets be brought into the Channel, and retained there for a time. Here is ample means of defence against all contingencies, even such as a correspondent of the *Times* threatens us with—an army of 40,000 French soldiers "towed by steamers, and conveyed by the squadron we lately saw in Torbay." I venture to affirm, that with a proper and economical use of the fifteen and a half millions expended upon our warlike establishments, with real and searching measures of army, navy, and ordnance reform, we should not only be able to render our little island secure against probable or possible invasion, and protect our commerce in every sea, but continue in the path of retrenchment we have set out upon. Has it not over and over again been shown by Sir Charles Napier, and other upholders of our armaments in all their integrity, that thousands of pounds might be saved by searching measures of reform without impairing their efficiency? I think it is no exaggeration to affirm that two millions of our expenditure might be taken off, and our armaments remain really in a more efficient state than at present. This is the grand point to keep in view, and it behoves Englishmen to take care that dust is not thrown in their eyes to prevent them seeing it.

Another attempt, Mr. Editor, is about to be made to delude the country. It is now universally believed, that Government, regardless of their ignominious defeat four years ago, on a precisely similar occasion, intend to come down to Parliament with proposals for a large increase of our military force. Rumour states that they will propose an addition of 25,000 to the army, 10,000 militia, a large increase in the navy, and two additional battalions of marines. I am really aghast at the effrontery—at the infatuation of these Whig office-holders, who shut their eyes alike upon the past and future. With all Lord John's intrepidity in blundering, I have not ventured to think he would go to such a suicidal extreme.

It becomes the tax-payers of England seriously to ask themselves what the agitation means and where it will end. I have shown that an increase of our armaments and estimates is clearly not required for any purposes of self-defence. But it is required to stop the progress of financial reform. It is much easier for indolent statesmen to lay two millions more upon the broad shoulders of the nation, than to save it by better management. An addition to our military and naval estimates will undo all that has been accomplished by Mr. Cobden and his friends during the last few years. Is the nation thus shamelessly prepared to abandon its best friends, who have fought long and strenuously for its rights? Increased expenditure will lead to a prolongation of Colonial misrule—it will be a new lease of power to jobbers and speculators in stores and contracts—an encouragement to erect useless fortifications—to construct gigantic steam-basins—to build unseaworthy ships, and unmanageable steamers. Our naval officers who are sunning themselves in the Mediterranean while the country is said to be in danger, will hear the news with glee, as a sure indication of their prolonged enjoyment. In fact, throughout the non-producing classes of the community, there will be a chorus of rejoicing at the ease with which the nation has at last been fairly deluded, and at the prolongation of patronage and gentlemanly employment. Cobden, Bright, and financial reformers will hold down their

heads with shame, and mourn over the NATIONAL DISGRACE—lament the retrograde tendencies of the people.

Happily, Englishmen, though deceived for a time, sooner or later find out and punish the delusion. In 1848 they crushed Sir Charles Wood's war budget as an egg-shell, by the force of their indignation. Shall it not be so now—when the self-same quack statesmen, encumbered with difficulties arising from duties neglected, and rapidly sinking out of all public respect, have the audacity to propose the same course which then provoked the popular fury—to cast the burden of aristocratic extravagance, jobbing, and misrule, upon the shoulders of the people; and, while pretending to give a new reform bill, prolong the reign of corruption and exclusiveness?

From the bottom of my heart I trust that the tax payers of England will act as they did in 1848, and I am sure that the result will be the same. If now they give way, farewell to financial reform, farewell to good government, farewell to the progress of peace principles. But it cannot, it must not be. Let the public speak out, and this ghost of a delusion, with the impudent demand for more money, will vanish into thin air.

A TAX PAYER.

THE "AMAZON."

THIRTEEN MORE LIVES SAVED.

Second editions of Friday's morning papers announced the gratifying intelligence that thirteen more of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated "Amazon" had been landed in safety at Plymouth. The cutter "Royal Charlotte" arrived there on Thursday evening, bringing these persons, who, after floating about in an open boat for fifteen hours, were picked up on Sunday evening, the 4th inst., by the Dutch galliot "Hillechina," Captain S. P. Gruppelaar, from Amsterdam, bound for Leghorn. From the Dutch vessel they were received by the "Royal Charlotte," and brought into Plymouth. The passengers, on landing, were conveyed to the Royal Hotel; and the seamen, firemen, &c., to Cole's Prince George Hotel, Plymouth. The following are the names of the thirteen:—the Rev. W. Blood, Mr. Kilkelly, Lieutenant Grylls, R.N., Senor Juan de Cima, William Angus, second engineer, Isaac Roberts, boiler maker, Michael Fox, fireman, Angus McInnes, engineers' storekeeper, C. Dewdney, stoker, W. Wall, stoker, G. Webb, seaman, H. Wright, ditto, R. Harris, doctor's boy. They were, of course, eagerly questioned as to the means of their escape from the burning ship, and their rescue from the sea; and the statements of several were taken down. Lieutenant Grylls, R.N., on passage to join the "Devastation" steam-sloop, was in bed asleep in a cabin in the upper part of the main deck, the star-board side aft. Hearing a noise he got out, and inquired what was the matter, seeing on the opposite side of the saloon two or three ladies, one with a child in her arms, in great confusion. On looking forward he perceived that the ship was filled with smoke, and knew she was on fire; but, not thinking it of any serious consequence, he put on a few garments with the hope of being able to render assistance in extinguishing it. He proceeded immediately on deck, and, seeing the flames bursting out in great quantities between the two funnels, he concluded at once that all attempts to put out the fire would be entirely useless. The ship at the time was going ahead at the rate of seven miles an hour. The engineers were not able to stop her, as they were driven out of the engine-room by the intense smoke and heat. Captain Symons was on deck using great exertions in attempting to arrange things so as to save as many people as possible. The ship going ahead, Captain Symons was most strenuous to prevent any boats from being lowered till she could be stopped. The first boat attempted to be lowered was on the port quarter. Lieutenant Grylls was himself lowering the after fall, when Captain Symons seized him by the arm and besought him to desist, as he said everybody would be drowned. Lieutenant Grylls then called out to the person by the foremost fall, imploring him not to lower, as the ship was going so fast. The person at the foremost fall, by constant and urgent request of the people in the boat, let the fall go, by which means the boat turned over, and, as nearly as could be seen, every one was washed out of her. Seeing this at the moment, Lieutenant Grylls attempted to let go the after fall, so as to save them, but the fall being jammed and having fouled, and the boat thus not being clear, her stern hung in the air for the moment until cut adrift by some one, when she turned over, and, seeing the people washed away, Lieutenant Grylls turned aside from the appalling sight in horror. He then met, face to face, Captain Symons, who called out for some one to help him to clear away the port lifeboat, which was stowed on the sponson, abaft the port paddlebox, and at the same moment leaped into the boat, using every endeavour to clear her away. Lieutenant Grylls followed, and also exerted himself, but the flames having reached the boat, and Captain Symons's hair having been nearly burnt off his head, he was obliged to run off, and Lieutenant Grylls was compelled to follow him, both rushing through the flames and fire. Directly after this, seeing some people clearing away a lifeboat on the port side, next to the last boat, Lieutenant Grylls jumped into her. She was resting on a pair of cranes or crutches, in consequence of which they were obliged to shove her off, although the falls were pulled up to two blocks.

She was canted over on her side before she got clear, and Lieutenant Grylls then saw hanging on to her side the stewardess of the vessel, who implored him to save her. He seized hold of her with both hands. At the same moment one of the men in the boat besought Lieutenant Grylls to help him to clear away the fall, or they would all be lost; and Lieutenant Grylls, in consequence of this appeal, requested a man next him to hold fast the stewardess. In lowering the boat she surged clear of the crutches, and canted upright, and Lieutenant Grylls saw the stewardess fall into the water with an awful scream; and she no doubt was drowned. The boat was lowered safely into the water, Lieutenant Grylls holding on by the falls up to the davit end; and, seeing the boat immediately under him, let go the fall, and slid down into her. By the help of some of the seamen who were in the boat he unhooked the foremost fall, by which the boat was got clear of the vessel, and they soon drifted astern, the vessel still going ahead. When Captain Symons was giving orders he was also inquiring for the ladies, and looking to their safety. Directly after leaving the ship they found the boat fast filling with water, and discovered a large hole in her starboard bow, stove in by heaving her clear of the crutches. Those in her then used all their endeavours to keep her clear of the water, by baling her out with boots and shoes, while a stoker named Fox used very praiseworthy endeavours to stop the hole by taking off his drawers and placing them over it. One handed his cap, another his handkerchief, others their socks, to stop the hole. They had to use their utmost endeavours for the whole night to bale her out. They left the ship about one o'clock, and at about three o'clock a bark passed between the boat and the burning wreck. The wreck was three miles off to the eastward; the bark half way off, or about a mile, almost within hail. They united all their voices several times, trying to attract attention, but to no avail, and continued baling the boat the whole night, in sanguine hope of seeing the bark in the morning, but, to their sad disappointment, neither she nor any other vessel was in sight. The wind having very much abated, they kept the boat away before it, and passed down through the place where the vessel had sunk, about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning. They saw large pieces of wreck, chests, boxes, pieces of the ship, and one of her masts, with the cross-trees. The water for a large space was covered with oil, which prevented the sea from breaking; the weather became calm, and the light wind which was passing over the sea had no effect on it; they could perceive no person, living or dead, but one part of the wreck had something like part of a lady's dress round it. Just after showing off from the ship they saw one of the ship's boats very full of people, but, it being so dark, they could not distinguish any women. Hailed them frequently, asking them to spare some oars, having none themselves, but got no other reply than shouts in return. When it became light they were driven along by the force of the wind and sea. About one o'clock, Lieut. Grylls descried a sail, and they then broke up the boat's bottom boards in pieces and converted them into paddles. The stranger was in a N.E. direction, distant about twelve miles, and they could just see her topsail-yard. They paddled away, Lieutenant Grylls steering, in hope of being able to cut her off. About half-past two, to their great horror, she tacked and stood away. They, however, continued paddling, and soon after saw another vessel, almost in the same direction, and by great exertions they cut her off, and got alongside about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, having been in the boat fifteen hours, without bread, or water, or anything to make use of. The stranger proved to be the Dutch galliot, from Amsterdam, with sugar. She hove too a week in a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay. On the 7th inst., saw a homeward-bound steamer, but could not catch her. All the crew in the boat behaved extremely well, and the captain and crew of the Dutchman were most hospitable. The captain made his crew give up all their sleeping-berths, and took them with him in his cabin. Lieutenant Grylls objects to placing boats on crutches; but for the crutches he says that many more would have been saved, and the stewardess was drowned entirely through their use. Good order prevailed from first to last on board the unfortunate "Amazon."

William Angus, second engineer, was in the engine-room, on duty, when a report was brought to him of the ship being on fire. He was in the act of blowing off the after boiler, and on coming up the lower platform ladder, when he heard the cry of "Fire!" and ran to the feed-engine to set her agoing. A gush or cloud of smoke stopped him; and when he recovered from this he attempted to work her, but failed. All the lamps were out, owing to the smoke. Mr. Stone, fourth engineer, came to his assistance, but he also was obliged to leave. Angus heard the chief engineer giving orders to the engineers below; they told him it was quite impossible to stay there any longer, in consequence of the smoke. When Angus reached the main deck, he found the passengers and the crew bursting open the saloon doors to get from the main deck to the spar deck. In this they succeeded; and when Angus got there he found the passengers and crew all in confusion. He assisted in handing out oars to the boats. The ends or blades of some of these oars were on fire as he dealt them out. He heard Captain Symons calling out for a man at the wheel, and went immediately there. Mr. Treweek, the second officer, came to assist him, and they found the tiller lashed to the larboard side, the ship being on the starboard tack. Mr. Treweek cut the lashings, and brought the ship before the wind, according to the orders of Captain Symons. While Angus stood at the wheel he saw a gentle-

man, apparently a foreigner, come up from the after-compartment with his clothes on fire. Angus tore off the burning garments, and put out the fire, which attracted the gentleman's attention by some such expression as "Much es gracias." On looking over the ship's side "Angus found the stewardess hanging by a rope; he pulled her in, and saw no more of her. On going to the port side Captain Symons asked Angus if he could go below and stop the engines. This he declared to be impossible; and, in answer to a second question from Captain Symons, stated that, in about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, the engines would stop of themselves. He then went to the port bulwarks, and, leaping from the rail, a height of twenty-five feet, dropped amidships into the boat, which soon drifted past the ship. Before leaving the deck he saw a lady and gentleman standing right aback and looking perfectly collected; the gentleman stood before the lady, apparently to keep the heat from her.

The inquiry thus far has failed to elicit any certain information as to the origin of the fire; but one witness suggested a cause not before mentioned—namely, that the "pickers," with which the firemen raked the furnace and sometimes placed in the wooden rack while quite hot, may have ignited the woodwork.

The conduct of Sir John Ommamney, the naval commander at Plymouth, in refusing to send out a vessel of exploration on the arrival of the first boatful of survivors, is seriously commented on; and appears to have displeased the Admiralty—for three have been sent out since the 14th. The catastrophe happened, it will be remembered, on the 4th.

At the Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, upwards of £40 was collected in aid of the Amazon fund on Sunday; and at Abfion Chapel, which is situated in a poor neighbourhood, upwards of £14. 20s. of this sum consisted of coppers, and another 20s. of threepenny and fourpenny pieces—such is the universal sympathy the loss of the "Amazon" has occasioned. Several poor women have rejoicingly thrown aside their mourning garments in consequence of their husbands having proved to be among those landed at Plymouth on Thursday.—The Rev. Mr. Blood—who is a clergyman on leave of absence for one year, on account of a broken leg and ill-health—preached morning and evening at St. Andrew's Church to densely crowded congregations.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH WESTERN AFRICA.

The contract for the monthly mail line of screw steamers to and from England and the west coast of Africa, which was advertised by the Admiralty in September last, has been taken by Mr. Macgregor Laird. It is for nine years, at an average payment of £21,000 per annum. The places touched at will be Madeira, Teneriffe, Goree, River Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Whydah, Badagry, Dago, Bonny, Calabar, Cameroons, and Fernando Po: making the total distance out and home 9,000 miles, which, including stoppages, will be performed in from fifty-eight to sixty days. The speed of the vessels is to average eight knots, and their size will be about 700 tons. It is satisfactory to add also, that they are to be constructed of iron. The new line is expected to go into operation about October next. Three boats will be required for the service; and it is understood that the port of departure will be either Southampton or Liverpool. The latter would be more desirable in many respects, but Southampton would afford the best facilities for the French traffic to Goree and Senegal. With regard to the commercial prospects of the undertaking, there seems every probability of a satisfactory result. In 1827 the export of British goods to the West coast of Africa was £166,759, and the quantity of palm-oil imported was only 4,700 tons. Between that period and 1837 the trade had more than doubled, and subsequently the increase has been no less remarkable; the exports of British goods in 1849 having reached £620,371, while the quantity of palm-oil received was 23,768 tons, of the value of £712,500. In the same year, 166 vessels, measuring 45,079 tons, connected with the trade, were entered inwards, and the clearances outwards were 185 vessels, measuring 51,677 tons; making a total of 96,696 tons of exclusively British shipping. The steady growth of Liberia promises to be greatly promoted by the establishment of regular intercourse, and in return it will supply new articles of production. At present the value of the import trade North of Cape St. Paul's, consisting of palm-oil, ground nuts, dyewoods, bees-wax, ivory, gold-dust, ginger, rice, &c., is estimated at £600,000. That between Cape St. Paul's and the Equator is supposed to be £1,000,000. It will necessarily be a long time before any important passenger traffic can grow up, but the high rates of freight are likely to prove sufficiently remunerative. Politically the formation of the line will confer the great advantage of hastening the suppression of the slave-trade and the diminution or withdrawal of the squadron engaged in that service.—Times.

A LAW UNIVERSITY.—The propriety of forming a university for law is at length under the serious consideration of the authorities. It is not even improbable that the next session of Parliament may witness the production of a measure framed for the accomplishment of this desirable object.—Law Times.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—The present number of paupers in the Holborn union is 648; the number for the corresponding period last year was 683. During the last week, 1,176 poor received out-door relief, being 525 less than for the corresponding week of 1851.

THE ENGINEERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

At the first public meeting held in London of the operatives, they avowed their readiness and desire to submit the matters in dispute between themselves and their employers to the arbitration of public opinion, as represented by a properly-constituted and well-informed committee of gentlemen. One of the noblemen named as possessing their esteem, and likely to interest himself in the business, was Lord Ashburton. "I received on Thursday, the 8th," says his lordship, in a communication to the Times, "a letter asking me whether I would act as an arbitrator between the operative engineers and their employers. I wrote in answer, that I should be ready to do anything which would tend to produce a reconciliation, but I doubted whether arbitration were the right issue at present. On receiving a second letter on Saturday, I hastened at once to London, and proceeded to consult Lord Cranworth, whom, as I was told, the operatives had desired to place at the head of a council of arbitration for the decision of the questions now unfortunately at issue. I found him engrossed by the duties of his high office, but, on learning the object of my visit, he set aside all other business to devote his whole mind to its consideration." The result of Lord Cranworth's deliberation was, the despatch of the following letter to Lord Ashburton, dated, it will be observed, on the same day as the request and compliances with it was made. It was communicated to the Council of the Amalgamated Society; "but I could not expect," says Lord Ashburton, "that they would give it publicity." It was not till after a week's delay that he overcame his repugnance to do so, and sent it to the Times. The letter is as follows:—

40, Upper Brook-street, January 10.

Dear Lord Ashburton,—Since I saw your lordship this morning I have been thinking more and more of the unfortunate matter to which our conversation referred. I confess it is one which gives me great pain, and the more so because I cannot but come to the conclusion that the men are in the wrong. The masters have greater wealth, and perhaps, therefore, greater instruction if not greater intelligence on their side. I wish, therefore, not unnaturally, that in talking over the matter with you I could take the part of the weaker body; but I really cannot.

The points on which the men insist are, first and mainly, that the masters employ unskilled labourers, i. e., labourers who are content to accept low wages, to do a part of the work heretofore done by skilled, i. e., by comparatively expensive labourers; and, secondly, that they get a portion of their work done by contract with persons who perform their part of the contract by employing the workmen to do by piece or taskwork what they have contracted to get done; and, lastly, the men insist that, unless on occasions of special emergency, the masters ought not to get work done by employing workmen overtime, i. e., at hours beyond the ordinary hours of work.

Now, I confess that, on all these points, I think the men are entirely in the wrong. The masters ought, surely, to be at liberty to employ whomsoever they may please for each and every portion of the work. If it is work only to be done well by skilled workmen, they must employ skilled workmen; and unless they do so the work will be badly done, and the masters will be the sufferers. If it is not work requiring skilled workmen, on what possible principle can the masters be called on to employ them? The master ought to be at liberty to employ whom he may choose. Of course, the workman must equally be left at liberty to accept the terms offered by the master and work, or to reject those terms and abstain from working. Both parties ought to be at perfect liberty to do what they think most for their own interest. So as to piecework and to work overtime, all the relations between employer and employed are or ought to be those of contract between two perfectly free agents. The master may propose whatever terms he chooses; the workman may accept or reject those terms. In such a state of things, when there are no combinations on either side, the result must eventually be fair and just to both sides. If the master proposes what is harsh and unreasonable he will get no workmen to work for him. If, on the other hand, a workman insists on terms which fetter the master, the master will not give employment, and the workman will be unemployed.

The misfortune is, that in these disputes between those who work and those who employ workmen things never are left to take their natural course; i. e., the course they would take if each dispute was merely an individual dispute. Both sides avail themselves of the privilege which the law gives them of combining. I believe the law has done wisely in allowing these combinations. It is never politic to prohibit by law that which certainly will exist whether tolerated or not. But the misfortune is, that in the game (so they say) of combination, the workmen always eventually fail. They begin with the fairest and most honest intentions. They have not the least notion of putting in operation against their employers, or against any of their own body, anything like physical force. They think the justice, or what they consider to be the justice, of their cause will, by its moral influence, operate on the minds of the masters, or else that the inability to obtain workmen will drive the masters to accede to the proposed terms. But the truth is, that in all such combinations the masters have an immense advantage over the men. The worst that can happen to them is, that capital is for a season unproductive. The reason for their insisting on perfect freedom on the disputed points is, that they think that without such freedom they could not make their capital adequately productive; and so they are content to let it be altogether fruitless for a time, in the hope of a brighter future. There is no chance of any violation of the law on their part, and they are therefore content to bide their time. But how is it with the men? With them what is left unproductive is not a capital on which they can at a pinch draw for subsistence; it is the labour which is their only wealth. When that is unproductive they can only look for support from funds to be supplied by others; and of necessity those supplies are in time furnished grudgingly. Then come jealousies and alarms; some are incited to acts of outrage towards their employers; others are induced (forced, if you will) to quit

their own party and seek employment; this leads to acts of injustice and even outrage among the workmen themselves, and, in the end, the masters triumph.

I feel most deeply for the men, for I believe in my conscience that many, perhaps all, not only are most fully persuaded they are in the right, but they would scout the notion of offering or encouraging those who should offer violence, either to master or man. But, however pure and peaceable may be their intentions, I know, from experience, what is the unavoidable result. It has been my painful duty to try and punish, for outrages such as I have adverted to, many men who, I have no doubt, when they entered into these trade combinations, would have been indignant with any one who should have suggested that what they were engaging in could ever lead to a violation of the law. So, however, it invariably is. I cannot wonder that the masters refuse to agree to any arbitration that is to impose on them any restriction whatever as to the terms on which they are to contract with their men. No one ought to presume to define such terms, any more than to bind the men as to the terms which they ought to submit to in favour of their masters. The obvious duty and interest of the men is to treat the matter as a mere question of bargain. If once they do that—if once they allow that the master is at liberty to propose his own terms, and the workman to accept or reject them, I should think the masters would—I am sure they ought—to be quite ready to listen to any suggestions of the men, as to any modifications of the system which should be more agreeable to them, without infringing on the free agency of their employers. I fear, from what has passed, that there is too much heat now to expect that any temperate advice will be attended to. Sure I am, that a time will come when the workmen will deeply regret the steps they have taken, if they really are endeavouring, by combination, to deprive the masters of their natural right of managing their own business in their own way. I deeply feel for the men, and I should have been very glad if we could have seen our way to suggest any sort of arbitration which could solve the difficulty, but I really cannot.

I recollect you said, the men think there ought to be some tribunal who should decide this question between them and their employers, and that such is the case in France. I cannot say what may be the state of the law there, but I can hardly think it possible that there can be a law regulating what contract a master shall enter into with his men; that is not a fit subject for a tribunal or an arbitration, and for this obvious reason—the master, after the decision given, has only to say, "I will not enter into such a contract;" no one can force him to do so. When, indeed, the employed is not a free agent, not therefore an equal with the employer—as, for instance, a child or woman—there we know the Legislature has reasonably enough interfered. But I should be sorry, indeed, to think that the adult workmen of this country should claim protection on any such ground as that which has led to the legislative protection of women and children in their dealings with their employers. I wish I could have written more satisfactorily. I promised you to make any suggestions which might occur to me; but, in truth, I can think of none. I only heartily hope that the men may not take a step so very injurious to themselves as that which the aspect of affairs seems to threaten.

Believe me, my dear lord,

Yours very faithfully,

CRANWORTH.

The following communication from Viscount Goderich, in reference to the foregoing letter, was received at a late hour on Saturday night, by Mr. W. Allan, secretary to the Amalgamated Society:—

7, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, Jan. 17, 1852.

Gentlemen,—Lord Cranworth's letter to Lord Ashburton, published in this day's *Times*, may do your cause some harm, as it is founded on a misapprehension of the facts of the case. As we were the persons whom you trusted to lay the question of arbitration before Lord Ashburton and Cranworth, it was our duty to take care that they understood clearly the point at issue, and what you really did ask. Now Lord Cranworth says, "the men insist that the masters shall not employ unskilled labourers." We can only say, that when we made the application to Lord Ashburton we knew perfectly well that you made no such demand as this. Again, we knew perfectly well that you did not ask for a law compelling masters and men to submit to any arbitration whatsoever. What you did ask for was the formation of such a board as exists in France, under the title of "Conseil de Prud'hommes," to which any master and men who choose to submit voluntarily to its jurisdiction, and bind themselves to abide by its decisions, can refer all disputes between them; and you told us, that you felt sure that all masters and men who wished for fair play and nothing more, would be glad to submit voluntarily to such a tribunal as this. As your case, through our means, has been put on false merits before the public, we think that you are entitled to this statement from us, and shall leave it to you to make what use you please of it.

Yours faithfully,

GODERICH,
THOS. HUGHES,
A. VANSITTART.

To the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

In forwarding this letter to the public press, Mr. Allan, the secretary to the Amalgamated Society, declares, that "if an arbitration can be agreed on, the Council will bow to its decision; but it must be an arbitration taking into account the real facts, and not assuming that the Council asks for the discharge of unskilled labourers, or the equalizing, fixing, or increasing of the rate of wages."

On Sunday night, a crowded meeting of workmen was held at the Phoenix Tavern, Stepney. The Chairman apologised for holding a meeting of such a character on a Sunday—a step, however, which he felt to be necessary under the circumstances of their position. Mr. Newton reported that he had visited Bury, Oldham, and Manchester; and everywhere the same feeling had prevailed—a most important fact, when it was remembered that those districts comprised between 3,000 and 4,000 members out of the 12,000 of which the society consisted. The all-engrossing subject of attention was the co-operative shop in Lancashire, for the purchase of which the

Executive Council were in treaty. He had seen the proprietors, and possessed himself of all the necessary particulars, and he could assure them that it was one which would be capable of affording employment for 1,000 men. He would not say that it could employ 1,000 men with the present tools; it could now only employ 500 men at one time, but by adopting a system of relays—each set of men working eight hours—the shop might be kept constantly open, and 1,500 men might be so employed; in that case, there were orders now on hand which would find work for three months for the whole 1,500 [cheers]—and he was assured by the proprietor that, if the present crisis continued, he could without trouble obtain work enough for a twelvemonth [cheers]. Let the £10,000 required by the Executive be voted, and the balance of the amount necessary to complete the purchase and carry on the concern might easily be obtained from gentlemen favourable to the movement. The work done at the establishment was of a similar nature to that done by Messrs. Hibbert and Platt themselves, and it must not be forgotten that the fathers of some of the members of that firm had been mere operatives; they had started, perhaps, with a capital of not more than £1,000, and yet they now employed 1,500 men; the value of their establishment was supposed to be not less than £150,000, and their profits had last year been returned to the Income-tax Commissioners as £45,000 [hear, hear]. These profits were high, and they came from the labour of the 1,500 workmen, and if divided among them would add £30 to each man's annual income [hear, hear]. Such a result from such a beginning justified them in being sanguine upon the success of the co-operative system; for if £150,000 would yield an annual profit of £45,000, and had arisen from a small outlay such as he had intimated in the case of Messrs. Hibbert and Platt, what might they not do by starting with a capital, as they could do, of £40,000 or £50,000, when the men were actuated by the incentive of working for themselves? [Hear, hear.] He had never in his life seen so much enthusiasm displayed by any body of men as had been displayed by the Manchester men on this subject, and the same spirit had been displayed at a meeting of the iron trade which he had attended at Bury on Saturday night. The men there expressed an earnest desire that the executive council would push on in this matter without waiting to see what the employers might seem disposed to do; that in any event the co-operative system should be carried out, so that they might reap the profits of their own labour. Several other persons addressed the meeting upon the state of the movement in their respective districts, and it appeared from their statements that money in support of the strike is flowing in from all quarters.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of boiler makers, held at the Windmill Tavern, Limehouse:—

Resolved,—That this meeting of boiler-makers, having nothing whatever to do with the dispute between the masters and the Amalgamated Society, have been unjustly thrown out of employment by the masters, and viewing the present proceedings of the masters, and believing that they have a tendency ultimately to disorganise us as a society, do pledge ourselves not only to protect ourselves by not signing any document the masters may bring out, but will also do our utmost to further the interest of the Amalgamated Society; and as we get employment we will pay one day's wages out of six to assist our members out of employment through the master's strike. (Carried unanimously, Jan. 15, 1852, at a general meeting.)

STORM IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—The north of Scotland has just been visited by one of the severest storms that has happened there for many years. It commenced by a slight fall of snow on Thursday week, and on Friday the wind veered to north and north-east, blowing a gale. On the sea-coast the storm raged with unprecedented fury, and has done a great deal of damage to property along the east coast. At Aberdeen the tide rose six feet above its highest ordinary level, and occasioned uneasiness in regard to the new docks, but they withstood the waves, and the shipping escaped damage. At Fraserburgh, at the entrance of the Murray Frith, the storm has swept away a large portion of an extensive breakwater, in course of erection. At Rosehearty, the sea swept right over the parapets of the quay, and flooded some of the houses. Further up the Frith, the fishing villages were all more or less damaged, but at Macduff and Banff the most serious loss occurred. At the former place, the lower parts were completely inundated, and the extensive rope-works of the Provost washed away. The fishermen's houses were flooded and their furniture destroyed. Boats were stove in and thrown up into the town. For miles along the coast there was nothing to be seen but wreck and desolation. Inland the snow lay for three days ten feet deep, and 180 mail-bags overdue at Edinburgh. The snow-plough was put into requisition.

JUDICIAL AND FORENSIC WIT.—The dry routine of courts of law is frequently varied by bouts of gossip, and passages of wit, between the chief and his subordinates. As an instance, take the following conversation, which passed the other day in the Insolvent Court, at London. In the course of a case it appeared that the insolvent had a creditor who was called a "decorator," when he was a "painter." The chief commissioner thought persons were refined in their phraseology. He should soon forget the names of things. Mr. Cooke said a new dictionary would be required. No person now kept a shop: it was an "establishment" or "depot." Chief Commissioner.—There was a time when a woman was a woman, and a man a man; but now each is called a "party," and a little time ago they were "individuals." Mr. Cooke said the laws poke of matters between "party and party." [a laugh.] The funniest thing about this is the laugh.

LITERATURE.

Women of Christianity, exemplary for Acts of Piety and Charity. By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of "Woman in France," &c. With Portraits. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

THE title of this work reads somewhat awkwardly, yet is attractive enough. Its subject is full both of romantic and of moral interest. How many visions gleam around us, at its bare suggestion, of the heroines of the Church and the Christian life—faces wonderful for spiritual beauty, dreamy contemplativeness, and impassioned energy; some full of quiet woe, some of fervour and courage, some of gentle goodness. What histories of faith and patience, of boundless charity and absorbed devotion, of self-sacrifice and beneficent toil, of martyrdom in life and death, are recalled to us; in which we learn all that is pious in a saint, and all that is lovely and glorious in a woman.

The biography of Christian women—and perhaps of most persons religiously eminent—has been too much written on a false principle; narrating those things which are common to piety in all persons and circumstances, rather than those individualities of constitution, habit, and life—and even those slight traits and minor peculiarities of character, which enable us to conceive with distinctness and vividness of the living persons. Miss Kavanagh has justly complained of the "painful and wearisome similarity" to be found in biography after biography. There are exceptions, and very delightful ones too; but it is too true that the lives of the good have been written very generally by persons slightly gifted, and often of views narrowed to the sect whose dogmas the subject of their eulogy adopted, or to the scene in which a partial affection judged the object of its homage to appear with most dignity and praiseworthiness.

It was a bold adventure in the author to undertake the portraiture of a considerable number of women—not of one age, reflecting one general character, and breathing one spirit—but of most dissimilar periods, of every variety of character, and of the least possible affinity even in their religious life. The task requires a mind capable of perceiving such differences—and that not merely in their broader lines, but in the finer touches which are almost indistinguishable to a gross sense,—of the most universal sympathies,—tolerant to all the varieties of character and life contemplated,—and able to realize them with vividness, and to represent them with truth and vitality. That the author has accomplished this task with intelligence and feeling, and with general fairness and truth, entitles her to no slight praise. In a former work—"Woman in France," different in many respects as was the theme—she displayed the subtle penetration and broad sympathy necessary to the delineation of women so individual and unlike as those who have illustrated Christianity by their lives and deeds in every age of the Church; and she joins therewith the purity and pious sentiment, without which her pictures would be colourless, tame, and unreal.

When the design of this work was first conceived, it was intended to include all Christian women eminent for intellect and excellence; but the extent and laboriousness of such a production induced a limitation of the plan, in the present instance, to the execution of a part which should be complete in itself. The "women of action and thought" have been intentionally passed by, and the volume confined to those of "more lowly" virtues, "though not less great," who were distinguished chiefly by piety and charity. Even this rule of composition has been somewhat lost sight of, and the author is open to gentle rebuke for a little inconsistency arising from its non-observance.

The women portrayed have been selected from every period of the Christian era. We have Vivian Perpetua and Monica, Helena and Pulcheria, Radegonde and Bathildis, Elizabeth of Hungary and Margaret of Scotland, Catherine of Sienna and St. Teresa, Mrs. Godolphin and Margaret Baxter, Rosa Govona and Maria Agnesi, Mary Lecinska, Queen of France, and Mary Federovna, Empress of Russia, Lady Elizabeth Hastings and Hannah More, Elizabeth Fry and Sarah Martin, and a number of others, more or less illustrious for attachment to the faith and deeds of benevolence. The author has very appropriately divided these memoirs into four periods—the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages, the Seventeenth Century, and the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries—distinguishing between the forms of piety and tendencies of the religious life characteristically peculiar to each. These divisions assist the effort to attain the historic stand-point whence the aspects of the successive ages may be comprehensively viewed, and individual character estimated by the spirit and prevailing character of the times. The degree of success marking this attempt may be observed in the following selected passages:—

"The preaching of the gospel is an era in the modern world. If we would know what it did for woman, we

need only compare the earliest Christian women with those of the ancients in their purest days. No doubt there were many noble women before the word of Christ was known or acknowledged in Europe—women of lofty intellect and high character, accomplished Greeks or rigid Romans, fit to rule with Pericles, or worthy to suffer with Brutus. But the difference is clear and striking—there was no Dorcas. There could not have been one; the virtues of Dorcas were not those which formed the pagan ideal; and at the time when she lived, that ideal was already a thing of the past. . . . Christianity at first appeared to change little in the condition of women. It told them, in austere precepts, to obey their husbands, to dwell at home, to mind household duties, and to leave the great aims of life to man; and yet it proved the charter of their liberty. We must not ascribe this fact to the widows, virgins, and deaconesses of the early church; important as was the part they acted. Had not the pagan creed its vestals, priestesses, and prophetic sibyls? Not there lay the difference. Christianity freed woman because it opened to her the long-closed world of spiritual knowledge. Sublime and speculative theories, hitherto confined to the few, became—when once they were quickened by faith—things for which thousands were eager to die. Simple women meditated in their homes on questions which had long troubled philosophers in the groves of Academe. They knew this well. They felt that from her who had sat at the feet of the Master, listening to the divine teaching, down to the poorest slave who heard the tidings of spiritual liberty, they had all become daughters of a great and immortal faith. Of that faith they were the earliest adherents, disciples, and martyrs. . . . They were now beings with immortal souls; they suffered as such both worthily and willingly. The Elysium of the ancients was the home of heroes; the heaven of the Christian was open to the meanest slave."—Pp. 4, 5.

"When persecutions and martyrs ceased, religious fervour asserted itself by extraordinary austerities and life-long acts of penance. Those were the times of Paul and Antony, the anchorites, of Simeon Stylites, of saints whose abode was the desert, and who sought a home amidst the grottoes and ruined cities of the lonely Thebaid. For three years Thais the courtesan wept over her sins in a monastery; Mary of Egypt spent her penitential life in the fields of burning sand which lie beyond the Jordan; and Pelagia, the beautiful comedian, forsook the world for a grotto on the Olive Mount. Past errors were not always needed to lead women into ascetic life. Syncretics, a rich and noble maiden of Alexandria, beautiful and of unswerving purity, early retired to a narrow cell, where she spent the remainder of her days in prayer and solitude. . . . Much that now seems exaggerated in all that is told of those penitents and recluses, we must ascribe to the ardour of the eastern imagination and character. Christianity to them was more than a creed—it was a passion; there was passion in their austerity, mourning, and longing for solitude. That thirst of sacrifice which, to modern judgment, appears extreme, then raised them above the rest, and filled even the heathens with respect and wonder: they felt truly that in their faith there was nothing akin to the feeling which peopled the most dreary deserts of Egypt with worshippers of God."—Pp. 20, 21.

"The women of the middle ages have little in common with the early Greek and Roman converts to Christianity. From them we are descended, but what we are they were not. Religion to them was more than the exercise of gentle and feminine virtues: it helped them to subdue passions in all their native strength, and which the stern and degrading bondage of their masters had failed to tame. The blood which flowed in the veins of the daughters and mothers of the primitive and warlike nations could not be either calm or slow. Women have little share in the history of those times; but when they do act, what perfect embodiments they seem of the virtues, vices, and crimes of their race! . . . Religion did not at once cool this ardent spirit—it rather modified than subdued it; and we must remember that the modification was slow. The progress of Christianity owes much, however, to these women. They embraced it for reasons similar to those which had instinctively impelled the first Christian converts, and which, in their case, were rendered more powerful by their degraded condition, their ignorance, and the harshness with which they were treated. To those whom this world has not favoured, the glorious promises of the next will ever be most dear. Excluded from active and intellectual life, despised and oppressed in their homes, the barbarian women took refuge in a faith which soothes the heart and elevates the soul. . . . The middle ages are characterised by a certain breadth or greatness, an exaggeration in good or in evil, almost unknown to modern times. . . . This era of great virtues and great crimes is past. We may place our civilized coldness far above the exaggerated spirit of our ancestors; and we may congratulate ourselves on passions more calm, and tempers more sedate; but we cannot change that which has been: we cannot efface from history the burning spirit which roused the whole Western world to redeem the sepulchre of Christ, and sent forth countless multitudes to the land of their redemption; we cannot banish into oblivion that strange and impressive train of men and women, who astonished even their contemporaries by the singleness of their faith, and the might of their charity; whose lives, apart from every supernatural feature, read like marvellous romances, and, when the first strangeness is worn off, impress us by the depth and solemnity of feeling they reveal. . . . These remarks are not intended to imply that people were infinitely better some five or six hundred years ago than they are now: but they were certainly very different; and we must know how to accept that difference. Good is the protest against evil, and great crimes call forth great virtues: the excess of oppression produces the excess of pity."—Pp. 55, 82.

"The religious women of the seventeenth century bear the mark of their age—earnestness. In England, Germany, and France, we may trace in them, whether Protestant or Catholic, the same high and austere character. They are not always liberal or tolerant; but they are, at least, ever earnest. Though we might wish for a spirit less unbending, we may seek in vain for a belief more firm, for a charity more fervent, and yet so essentially practical."—P. 161.

There is, however, one great fault in this book. In narrating the lives of the women of the Romish Church, and those of the Middle Ages generally,

the author receives with a full faith all that is told of her heroines, and records traditions and improbabilities without criticism or remark. She never visits with reprobation the false sentiments and ascetic tendencies by which their piety was deteriorated and their womanhood distorted. Her impartiality sometimes sinks into indiscriminate; and her erring candour permits the sacrifice of the interests of truth.

Apart from this the book has considerable worth. If it be but a compilation, it is a compilation made with an informing spirit, distinguished by intellectual refinement and large-heartedness, and written with unusual elegance and felicity. The same range of female biography is taken by no other volume; and an equal skill in the delineation of character is rarely to be found.

Sketches of European Capitals. By WILLIAM WARE, M.D., Author of "Zenobia, or Letters from Palmyra," &c. (Chapman's Library for the People.)

Literature and Life. Lectures by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE. (Ibid.) London: John Chapman, 142, Strand.

MR. JOHN CHAPMAN has followed in the wake of the publishing houses, great and small, which are now producing the Popular Library, Cheap Series, Reading for the Rail, and Shilling Volumes, in every possible variety of form and character. It seems intended that the present series shall consist of republications of American works; and if such be the design, it was well, for the sake of novelty and freshness, to begin with two so little known in this country, if known at all, as the works now before us. If Mr. Chapman makes good selections, and gives to this "Library for the People" a purely literary character—not suffering it to include works controversial or open to question in religion—it may be an adventure very serviceable to the public, and very profitable to himself. An average of a hundred and twenty pages, excellently printed on fine paper, done up in a neat paper cover, for a shilling, is a good appeal for extensive patronage, so far as the material qualities of the volumes can make one; and the intellectual character of the series, as represented in its first volumes, is certainly of a high order, and not wanting in promise.

Dr. Ware is known by his "Letters from Palmyra," and other works, as an interesting and accomplished writer, whose productions are generally marked by intelligence, taste, and fine feeling. His "Sketches of European Capitals" contains the substance of lectures delivered by him at various times. They record the first rapid impressions of a traveller, without aiming at completeness of view, or aggregation of well-known facts. They are, for the most part, picturesque and striking; and derive much of their value from the habit of thoughtful inference, respecting national character and popular life, in which the writer indulges. With description and reflection is mixed some pleasant criticism, full of refinement and truth. The Italians especially have furnished an opportunity for the exercise of the author's broad appreciativeness and power of characterisation. A great deal that is true and profitable is said of the English, in connexion with a free sketching of London and its life; but there are many pages utterly unjust and ungenerous, in which the intensity of American prejudice, and the disposition to pander to Yankee vanity, are ill-concealed by an assumed candour. He represents us in this country as possessed with "envy, jealousy, and hatred," towards America; while to the other side of the Atlantic he gives forbearance, superiority to national prejudice, and a disposition to be friendly. We were never in America ourselves, and if favoured by Providence, never mean to be; but we know that Americans in England are anything but the incarnations of fairness and generosity. It is a pity that a man like Dr. Ware should lend himself to the service of a morbid, mean, and foolish nationality.

Mr. Whipple's "Lectures" form a book of true worth; in which we find strong, clear intellect, and expansive heart—giving forth healthy and genial views of literature in its relations to life. Under the general title chosen, the author has grouped essays on the following subjects:—Authors—Novels and Novelists—Charles Dickens—Wit and Humour—The Ludicrous Side of Life—Genius—Intellectual Health and Disease. Varying considerably in merit, they are all distinguished by close observation, practical wisdom, and just and acute criticism. A fund of anecdote, often serving both for argument and illustration, and never degenerating into mere story-telling, imparts great liveliness to the author's disquisitions; and a direct, emphatic manner, carries his ideas with force and certainty to the reader's mind. If neither very profound nor very brilliant, these essays yet have so much ease, strength, and good sense about them, that they must be ranked high in the class of productions to which they belong. From amongst many admirable things we have marked in perusing the book, we extract a passage which has most of the characteristics of the author:—

"The objects which have the most power over the mind are probably those in visible nature which refer to appetite and passion. These are continually striving to draw the mind into themselves, to weaken the force at its centre and soul, to reduce it into mere perception and sensation, and to destroy its individual life. The emotion which accompanies the yielding of the mind to death has, with a bitterness of irony never excelled by man-demon, been called pleasure. Now, it is a mistake which is apt to vitiate theology, to confound will with wilfulness, and to make destruction of will the condition of rising to God. But will weakened or will destroyed ever goes downwards. It delivers itself to sensuality, or to fanaticism—which is the sensuality of the religious sentiments—not to spirituality, not to Deity. A being placed, like man, among strong and captivating visible objects, becomes, the moment he loses self-direction, a slave, in the most terrible comprehensive meaning of that all-annihilating word; and I believe the doctrine was not that we are slaves, but the children of God.

"Will is also often confounded with wilfulness in the metaphysics of that æsthetic criticism which deals with the grandest creations of genius. The highest mood of the mind is declared to be that where it loses its individuality in the objects it contemplates; where it becomes objective and healthy, in distinction from subjective or morbid. This objectiveness is confounded with self-abandonment, and thus causative force is absurdly denied while treating of the soul's creative acts. But it is not by self-abandonment that the far-darting, all assimilating intellect of genius identifies itself for the moment with its conceptions; it is rather by the sublimest exercise of will and central force. Let us take, in illustration, three poets, in an ascending scale of intellectual precedence:—Keats, the representative of sensitiveness; Byron, of wilfulness; Shakspeare, of self-direction. Now, in Keats—a mind of immense spontaneous fruitfulness—a certain class of objects takes his intellect captive, melt and merge his individual being in themselves, are stronger than he, and hold him in a state of soft diffusion in their own nature. The impression left on the imagination is of sensuous beauty, but spiritual weakness. Then Byron, arrogant, domineering, egotistic, diseased—viewing nature and man altogether in relation to himself, and spurning the objective laws of things—forces objects, with autocratic insolence, into the shape of his own morbid nature, stamps them with his mark, and leaves the impression of intense, narrow, wilful, energy. But Shakspeare, the strongest of creative intellects, and comprehensive because he was strong, passes by the gigantic force of his will, into the heart of other natures, is sensuous, impassioned, witty, beautiful, sublime, and terrible, at pleasure; rises by the same force with which he stoops; in his most prodigious exertions of energy ever observes laws instead of obeying caprice; comprehends all his creations without being comprehended by them; and comes out at the end, not Falstaff, or Falconbridge, or Hamlet, or Timon, or Lear, or Perdita, but Shakspeare, the beneficent and august intellect which includes them all. The difference between him and other poets is, that, in virtue of passing into another life by force of will, not by being drawn in by force of the object, he could escape from it with ease, and proceed to animate other existences, thus keeping his mind constantly assimilating and working with nature. Keats was drawn into his particular class of objects, and could not get out. Byron drew objects into himself, and then poisoned them by capriciously distorting and discolouring their essential character. Keats would have stayed with Perdita; Byron, with Timon."

The Bible of Every Land; or, a History, Critical and Philological, of all the Versions of the Sacred Scriptures, in every Language and Dialect into which Translations have been made; with Specimen Portions and Ethnographical Maps. Part XII. London: S. Bagster and Sons, Paternoster-row.

THIS important and noble work is completed by the publication of the present part. It has frequently been commended in these columns, and its progress recorded; but its successful completion demands from us a more extended descriptive notice. First, however, let us say that this twelfth and concluding part contains the American, and the Mixed, or Patois, languages; forming classes seven and eight, in the division of languages adopted in this work. It also has complete Indexes; Alphabets of every language into which any portion of the Scriptures is now translated; and a map of the American languages, of the same perfect execution and beauty of appearance as those which have preceded it. An expository description of the Ethnographical Maps distributed through the volume, is another and most valuable feature of this division of the work.

Here, then, we have for the first time a complete and continuous history of the Sacred Scriptures; drawn from all sources, ancient and modern, and embodying every fact of importance, relative to their transmission, translation, and diffusion throughout the world. Science and learning have given their aid to piety in producing this record. Ethnography—lately so rich in discoveries—has furnished the arrangement of the work; and Philology has investigated the elements of the languages, their origin, affinities, and characteristics. The several accounts of the origin and condition of the nations now possessing the word of God in their own tongue, and the Tables of Classification of Languages—made thus minutely and completely for the first time—with the annexed critical matter and general information, give to the work, as the publishers justly say, something of the character of an "Ethnological Manual," and it has scarcely a rival, amongst works of English production, as a contribution to a comprehensive study of language in general.

The series of native Alphabets prefixed to the work, was for some time threatened with incom-

pleteness, and about to be relinquished, owing to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining the necessary types. It was known, however, that an unrivalled collection of foreign alphabets existed in the Imperial Printing-office at Vienna; and the publishers ventured to ask leave to purchase the types not procurable in this country. It deserves mention, that the Emperor immediately ordered a complete series to be presented to them, as his contribution to the perfecting of the present work. To his Imperial Majesty our English scholars thus owe the great and important advantage of being able to institute a thorough investigation and comparison of the different alphabets, in which the specimens contained in this volume are printed.

We would again particularize the Maps of Languages, with the clear and full exposition by which they are accompanied, as having indescribable value. Indeed, these, taken together with the specimens of versions, invest the book with a philological interest which is quite independent of its specific purpose.

The Christian will look over these pages with grateful emotion and unutterable hopes. Thus—he will say—is the way of the Lord preparing; in all these widely-differing tongues do men hear the wonderful works of God; happy promise of the time when every tongue shall confess that He is the Lord, and when all the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our God and of His Christ! To point out the progress and attained results of the Church's labours for the evangelization of the world—and to give quickening for the long, weary toil yet to be encountered in every quarter of the globe, this book will long remain one of the most useful and powerful helps that literature has given to the cause of Bible Missions. It deserves to be associated with the memorable year just closed. There was fitness in the publication, at such a time, of "The Bible of Every Land"—which preaches the peace and brotherhood then typified by the associated arts and industries of all lands, and which has originated the spirit of that modern civilization by which the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations was prepared and achieved.

Chambers's Papers for the People. Volume XII. Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers.

We have one more good word to speak for the pleasant and useful series of papers which this volume closes. A worthy completion of a good undertaking has been made; and we believe these volumes are destined to a more permanent sale than any the publishers have issued. It is to be regretted that the duty on paper has had its effect, in leading Messrs. Chambers to confine their venture to the limits now reached.

We have in this last volume the usual variety of science, philosophy, history, fiction, and biography. The article entitled, "Railway Communications," is an admirably written account of the rise and progress of steam locomotion; briefly told, but comprehensive and interesting. There are two other papers worthy of especial mention; one, on "The Progress of America," full of information and intelligent inference,—the other, "What is Philosophy?"—a clever and instructive popular essay, which will be very useful to a large class of readers.

METROPOLITAN MORTALITY.—From a very interesting and carefully compiled statistical table, published by Mr. B. Smith, in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, on the births and deaths in the metropolis during the past year, it appears that the number of births was 39,882 males and 37,984 females, being a total of 77,866, or an excess of males over females of 1,896. The number of deaths during the same period was 28,096 males and 27,249 females, or a total number of 55,345 deaths, being an excess of deaths of males over females of 847, or an excess of births over deaths of 22,521. The ages at death were from 0 to 15, 25,712; from 15 to 60, 17,999; and from 60 and upwards, 11,362. The proportion of deaths, in 1851, to population in the several districts of London will be seen in the following:—In the west districts, the population by the last census was 376,427, and the deaths in 1851 were 8,326, giving a proportion of one death to 45.2 inhabitants. In the north district, population 490,396; deaths, 10,860; or one death to 45.1 inhabitants. In the central district, population, 393,266; deaths, 9,474; or one death to 41.1 inhabitants. In the east districts, population, 585,522; deaths, 11,819; or one death to 41.1 inhabitants. And in the south districts, population, 616,636; deaths, 14,884; or one death to 41.4 inhabitants. By a comparison of the above with the former year, 1850, it will be observed that the births have increased, in 1851, by 2,564, and the deaths by 6,775. In 1850 the excess of births over deaths was 26,738, while in 1851 it was only 22,517, being a decrease of 4,221. The deaths at the age of 0 to 15 have increased over those of 1850 by 4,341; at the age from 15 to 60, by 1,634; and from 60 and upwards, by 760.

THE CHURCH OF FROME.—Our P.D. who inclines to Puseyism, pretends to see little difference between the Churches of England and Rome. A "thin space," he says, "is the only distinction between the 'CLERGYOFROME' and the 'VICAROFROME.'—*Gateshead Observer.*

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTES OF WASHINGTON.—It is related that, when a youth, there was, belonging to his mother's estate, a young horse, so wild, furious, and powerful, that no one could be found able or willing to venture to break him. Several strong and experienced men had been thrown and baffled in the attempt. The circumstances were mentioned to George, and he resolved to try his hand with the colt. The experiment took place in the presence of a number of witnesses. He succeeded, by the usual stratagems, in decoying the animal near enough to enable him to spring upon his back. Instantly the horse leaped into the air, and dashed around the field, tossing, flinging, and kicking with the greatest violence and rapidity. George kept his seat firmly and steadily. The enraged and frantic creature flew from point to point, plunging, rearing, and foaming. But it was all in vain. Washington still maintained his position, and could not be dislodged. At last, the noble animal, whose spirit was as indomitable as that of his rider, gave one desperate and mighty bound, and fell dead to the earth. It is also related that when he assumed the command of the revolutionary army at Cambridge, he took a fancy to a horse of the most admirable properties and bearing, and made application for the purchase of him. The owner was unwilling to sell. While engaged in a conference on the subject, Washington mounted the animal and rode up and down the street several times. The horse seemed to feel the dignity of his rider. He pranced to and fro, and caracoled from side to side, exhibiting, in every motion of neck and limb, the most perfect forms of grace and strength. As he pawed the ground, and trod the earth, and tossed his flowing mane, the owner was so struck with admiration at his appearance, at the superior aspect he presented when mounted by so matchless a horseman, and at the perfect adaptation there was between the noble steed and the noble rider, that he exclaimed, upon Washington's dismounting, "Sir, you shall have the horse on your own terms. He is the horse for you; and no other man is fit to ride him."—*Upham's Life of Gen. Washington.*

CLASSIFICATION OF NOSES.—Class I.—The Roman, or Aquiline Nose, indicates great decision, considerable energy, firmness, absence of refinement, and disregard for the *bien-séances* of life. Class II.—The Greek, or Straight Nose, indicates refinement of character, love for the fine arts and *belles-lettres*, astuteness, craft, and a preference for indirect rather than direct action. Its owner is not without some energy in pursuit of that which is agreeable to his tastes; but, unlike the owner of the Roman Nose, he cannot exert himself in *opposition* to his tastes. When associated with the Roman Nose, and distended slightly at the end by the Cogitative, it indicates the most useful and intellectual of characters; and is the highest and most beautiful form which the organ can assume. Class III.—The Cogitative, or Wide-nostrilled Nose, is, as its secondary name imports, wide at the end, thick and broad; not clubbed, but gradually widening from below the bridge. The other noses are seen in profile, but this in full face. It indicates a cogitative mind, having strong powers of thought, and given to close and serious meditation. Its indications are, of course, much dependent on the form of the nose in profile, which decides the turn the cogitative power will take. Of course it never occurs alone; and is usually associated with Classes I. and II., rarely with IV., still more seldom with V. and VI. The entire absence of it produces the "sharp" nose, which is not classified, as sharpness is only a negative quality, being the defect of breadth, and, therefore, indicates defect in cogitative power. Class IV.—The Jewish, or Hawk Nose, indicates considerable shrewdness in worldly matters; a deep insight into character, and facility of turning that insight to profitable account. Classes V. and VI.—The Snub Nose, and the Turn-up, *poetical* Celestial Nose. The form of the former is sufficiently indicated by its name. The Celestial must not be confounded with a nose which, belonging to one of the other classes in the upper part, terminates with a slight distention of the tip; for this, so far from prejudicing the character, rather adds to its warmth and activity. We associate the Snub and the Celestial in nearly the same category, as they both indicate natural weakness, mean, disagreeable disposition, with petty insolence, and divers other characteristics of conacious weakness, which strongly assimilate them (indeed, a true Celestial Nose is only a Snub turned up); while their general poverty of distinctive character, makes it almost impossible to distinguish them. Nevertheless there is a difference between their indications; arising, however, rather from difference of intensity than of character. The Celestial is by virtue of its greater length, decidedly preferable to the Snub; as it has all the above unfortunate propensities in a much less degree, and is not without some share of small shrewdness and fox-like common-sense; on which, however, it is apt to presume, and is, therefore, a more impudent nose than the Snub.—*Notes on Noses.*

A VISIT TO WILLIAM COBBETT.—He had at that time a large house at Botley, with a lawn and gardens sweeping down to the Bursledon river, which divided his (Mr. Cobbett's) territories from the beautiful grounds of the old friend where we had been originally staying, the great squire of the place. His own house—large, high, massive, red, and square, and perched on a considerable eminence—always struck me as being not unlike its proprietor. It was filled at that time to almost overflowing. Lord Cochrane was there; then in the very height of his warlike fame, and as unlike the common notion of a warrior as could be. A gentle,

quiet, mild young man, was this burner of French fleets and cutter out of Spanish vessels, as one should see in a summer day. He lay about under the trees reading "Selden on the Dominion of the Seas," and letting the children (and children always know with whom they may take liberties) play all sorts of tricks with him at their pleasure. His ship's surgeon was also a visitor, and a young midshipman, and sometimes an elderly lieutenant, and a Newfoundland dog; fine sailor-like creatures all. Then there was a very learned clergyman, a great friend of Mr. Gifford, of the *Quarterly*, with his wife and daughter; exceedingly clever persons. Two literary gentlemen from London and ourselves completed the actual party; but there was a large fluctuating series of guests for the hour or guests for the day, of almost all ranks and descriptions, from the earl and his countess to the farmer and his dame. The house had room for all, and the hearts of the owners would have had room for three times the number. I never saw hospitality more genuine, more simple, or more thoroughly successful in the great end of hospitality—the putting everybody completely at ease. There was not the slightest attempt at finery, or display, or gentility. They called it a farm-house, and everything was in accordance with the largest idea of a great English yeoman of the old time. Everything was excellent—everything abundant—all served with the greatest nicety by trim waiting damsels; and everything went on with such quiet regularity that of the large circle of guests not one could find himself in the way. I need not say a word more in praise of the good wife, very lately dead, to whom this admirable order was mainly due. She was a sweet, motherly woman, realizing our notion of one of Scott's most charming characters, Ailie Dinmont, in her simplicity, her kindness, and her devotion to her husband and her children. At this time William Cobbett was at the height of his political reputation; but of politics we heard little, and should, I think, have heard nothing, but for an occasional red-hot patriot who would introduce the subject, which our host would fain put aside, and got rid of as speedily as possible. There was something of Dandie Dinmont about him, with his unfailing good-humour and good spirits, his heartiness, his love of field-sports, and his liking for foray. He was a tall, stout man, fair and sunburnt, with a bright smile, and an air compounded of the soldier and the farmer, to which his habit of wearing an eternal red waistcoat contributed not a little. He was, I think, the most athletic and vigorous person that I have ever known. Nothing could tire him. At home in the morning, he would begin his active day by mowing his own lawn; beating his gardener Robinson, the best mower, except himself, in the parish, at that fatiguing work. For early rising, indeed, he had an absolute passion; and some of the poetry that we trace in his writings, whenever he speaks of scenery or of rural objects, broke out in his method of training his children into his own matutinal habits. The boy who was first down stairs was called the Lark for the day, and had, amongst other indulgences, the pretty privilege of making his mother's nosegay, and that of any lady visitors. Nor was this the only trace of poetical feeling that he displayed; whenever he described a place, were it only to say where such a covey lay, or such a hare was found sitting, you could see it, so graphic, so vivid, so true, was the picture. He showed the same taste in the purchase of his beautiful farm at Botley, Fairthorn; even in the pretty name. To be sure, he did not give the name; but I always thought that it unconsciously influenced his choice in the purchase. The beauty of the situation certainly did. The fields lay along the Bursledon river, and might have been shown to a foreigner as a specimen of the richest and loveliest English scenery. In the cultivation of his garden, too, he displayed the same taste. Few persons excelled him in the management of vegetables, fruits, and flowers. His green Indian corn, his Carolina beans, his water melons, could hardly have been exceeded at New York. His wall-fruit was equally splendid; and much as flowers have been studied since that day, I never saw a more glowing or a more fragrant autumn garden than that at Botley, with its pyramids of hollyhocks, and its masses of chinasasters, of cloves, of mignonette, and of variegated geranium. The chances of life soon parted us, as, without grave faults on either side, people do lose sight of one another; but I shall always look back with pleasure and regret to that visit.—*Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life.*

THE GROWTH OF FLAX IN CUMBERLAND.—The proposal lately made by Sir James Graham, that his tenantry should introduce flax into their rotation of crops, has been brought to a practical head by a meeting at Longtown in Cumberland, to hear Sir James explain what steps he had been taking towards securing a regular manufacturing demand for the flax grown. The result seemed to be, that farmers in Cumberland had even better chances of a profit on flax than farmers in Ireland, who have made the crop a staple produce of their country. After Sir James's explanations, Mr. Rome, of Carlisle, was introduced, to state that he would undertake to purchase next season to the extent of three hundred acres, at prices which in case of difference should be fixed by a referee, and which he felt no doubt would return a profit of £8 or £7 per acre. Favourable conversation occurred; but the farmers resolved to deliberate awhile, and to meet and state determinations on the 2nd of February.

THOUGHTLESS INDULGENCE.—A young lady being asked why she did not attend a party to which she had been invited, replied, "I forgot all about the party, and ate onions for breakfast."

GLEANINGS.

A HINT.—"Recollect, sir," said a tavern-keeper to a gentleman who was about leaving his house without paying his "shot," "recollect, sir, if you lose your purse you didn't pull it out here."

Such has been the scarcity of English journals allowed to enter France, that as much as 4s. has been offered for a copy of the *Times*.

Lord Lewisham lately delivered to the colliery and other population of Bilton, a lecture on "Civility, considered as Benevolence in Trifles."

A man appeared at Bow-street last week, whose height was seven feet six inches, and who weighed upwards of thirty-five stones!

We (*Liverpool Courier*) understand that about £120 has been subscribed for the purpose of presenting a silver cradle to the mayress, Mrs. Littledale.

The *Wesleyan Times* acknowledges the receipt of an anonymous letter containing a donation of £200 for the Reform Fund.

THE WAY TO THE WORKHOUSE.—John Reeves was accosted on the Kensington-road by an elderly female, with a small bottle of gin in her hand. "Pray, sir—I beg your pardon—is this the way to the workhouse?" John gave her a look of clerical dignity, and, pointing to the bottle, gravely said, "No, ma'am, but that is."

Two men, who had by mistake travelled on the Eastern Counties Railway, a short distance, in a second, instead of a third class carriage, for which they had paid, were taken and kept in custody for a night, because they had not the means of paying the difference, 6d. each. They in consequence brought an action against the company for false imprisonment, and got £25 12s. as damages.

Catlin proposes to collect, not only specimens of the manufactures and other productions of all the existing races in the world, but also well-selected specimens of all the races themselves. These he would exhibit for a season in England; and then, shipping them on board a suitable vessel, sail with them from land to land, and exhibit samples of universal man to the universal world!

AN UP AND DOWN REPLY.—During the examination of a witness as to the locality of the stairs in a house, the counsel asked him—"Which way did the stairs run?" The witness, a noted wag, replied that "one way they ran up stairs, but the other way they ran down stairs." The learned counsel winked both eyes, and then took a look at the ceiling.

THE DEATHLESS "LAST SURVIVOR."—The newspapers are making the following statement:—"The solitary survivor of the 'Royal George' is now living at St. George's, Gloucestershire. His name is Abel Hibbs, aged 91." We never knew a "last survivor of the 'Royal George' to die, but another immediately stepped into his place. "Abel Hibbs" will be succeeded by "David Dobbs." The "last survivor" will furnish a paragraph for the newspapers in *secula seculorum*.—*Gateshead Observer*.

A correspondent of the *Presbyterian Herald* (United States), makes a singular collection of names of ministers reported to the Old School Assembly:—"There are six Kings without a Queen or a Throne. There are Crows, Cranes, Swans, Colts, Campbells, Coons, Lyons, and Kerra, and yet but one *Breed*. Among all—thirteen—the Beeds and Boats—two—there are but three Counters, though there are thirty-three Smiths. While there are literally three Savages in the list, there is only one Christian and six Whites. This looks very gloomy; but in all these there are still two Comforts. To three Fields there is but one Fox, and he under Chase. The most interesting feature, however, is the unity of feeling and aim that exists throughout the whole. There is one Centre, one House, one Hand, one Church, one Shepherd, one Love, and one Hope."

THE DIVINE AND THE TRAVELLER.—One day as the Abbot Affre, afterwards archbishop of Paris, the same who fell on the barricades of June, 1848, was travelling in one of the ponderous diligences, a loquacious *commis voyageur*, or commercial traveller, wishing to exhibit his wit before the company at the expense of the cloth, which by no means enjoys the favour of the travelling fraternity in France, "Monsieur l'Abbé," said he, turning sharply to the divine, who was modestly sitting in a corner, "can you tell me what difference there is between a priest and an ass?" M. Affre good humouredly confessed his ignorance upon so interesting a philological point. "Well, then, the difference is, that whilst priests wear a cross on their breasts, asses wear one on their backs." A good laugh was raised on our wit explaining his meaning about the mark across the shoulders of most donkeys. "And you, sir," said, after a little while, the Abbot, "can you tell me what is the difference between a *commis voyageur* and an ass?" "Why," after scratching his head a good deal, "I can't say." "No more can I," coolly replied M. Affre.

A scheme brought into the market of opinion—and offered to the money market, if they will take it—by M. Horeau, an architect in Paris—and to which he asserts in safe and general terms, that he has obtained the adhesion of [English, German, and Swedish engineers—has in it a boldness of conception and a simplicity of detail which shame the more familiar yet elaborate conception of M. Tarte. For fourteen millions sterling, if anybody will give it him, M. Horeau intends to lay a railway in the bed of the sea between England and France. The road is to be enclosed in a tube similar to that which crosses the Menai Strait,—and, if we understand the particulars, the tube is to be fastened down in its bed by huge iron pins at intervals of a mile throughout the twenty-one miles of its submarine course:—which pins will perform the further service of carrying lights on their heads at night to warn ships against anchoring over the railway.—*Athenaeum*.

THE SUPERNATURAL.—Mrs. Crowe, and other believers in the supernatural of presentiments, dreams, &c., (says the *Weekly News*) will carefully preserve the letter of William Forster, one of the crew of the "Amazon" who were saved. "I know not," says he, "why it was I should have a dream something would happen to the vessel, but I can safely say I did not enjoy one hour's comfort on board." Soon after, he dozed off on the deck, and, between waking and sleeping,

fancied that he heard "two persons conversing about if we did not mind what we were about the vessel would blow up." He went below, and, haunted by the same uneasiness, lay down on a bench to sleep in his clothes. Being aroused by the fire-bell, he rushed on deck, and succeeded in obtaining a seat in a boat.—It is also stated that Captain Symons was very unwilling to go to sea in the "Amazon." A friend, wishing him good bye in Southampton Water a few minutes before he sailed, said jocosely, "Good bye, Capt. Symons, of the 'Amazon.'" He replied sharply, "No, I will not have it; I am Captain of the 'Orinoco'" (one of the large steamers not yet completed). When he took leave of the pilot at the Needles, he was depressed in spirits. He shook hands with the pilot, and said, "Well, God bless you, you have done your duty; the responsibility now rests on me."

POETRY.

BE STRONG!

A WORD TO THE FEARFUL OF HEART.

Heart, with tumultuous tossings driven,
This thought for thy instruction take—
How stable are those stars in heaven,
That tremble in the rippling lake.

A wavering hope may yet depend
On that which fails or wavers never,
Nor fully know, until the end,
Its strength—the Rock that stands for ever.

—"B. F.," in the *Monthly Christian Spectator*.

BIRTHS.

January 12, at Cheltenham, the wife of T. W. CHANDLER, Esq., of a daughter.

January 16, at Frome, the wife of the Rev. S. MANNING, of a son.

January 16, the wife of Mr. THOMAS P. ALDER, of Newington, Surrey, of a son.

January 17, at Whitechurch, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. W. PINN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

January 13, at the Independent Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon, by the Rev. J. W. PERRY, of Warwick, Mr. GEORGE FITCHER to SARAH ANNE, second daughter of Mr. J. KURT, timber merchant; both of Stratford-on-Avon.

January 15, at Chapel-street Independent Chapel, Salford, by the Rev. J. RAVEN, the Rev. JAMES DUNCLEY, of Sumerleyton, Suffolk, to MARY ANN, daughter of the late J. FARMER, Esq.

January 15, at Archdeacon-lane Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. T. STEVENSON, GEORGE STEVENSON, Esq., solicitor, of Leicester, to MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. STAPLES, of the same town.

January 17, at George-street Independent Chapel, Oxford, by the Rev. J. TYNDAL, Mr. WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON to MISS ANNE ELIZA LEWIS; both of Waiworth.

January 19, at the Independent Chapel, Lambrook, Somerset, by the Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A., Mr. W. HONFIELD, of Chard, to ANN, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. TAYLOR, of the former place.

DEATHS.

January 3, in her 90th year, Miss ELIZABETH NICKSON, of the Steep-hill, Lincoln. She had been blind forty years, and was much esteemed for her patience and benevolence.

January 7, at Pembroke, Herefordshire, in her 32nd year, ELIZABETH, the wife of the Rev. W. D. INGHAM.

January 9, at St. Catherine's-house, Coventry, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of J. CASH, Esq., of that city.

January 9, in St. Patrick-square, Edinburgh, at the advanced age of 101 years and 11 months, Mr. JOHN WILSON. Until the last few months he was able to read, and occasionally to walk out by himself.

January 9, at Hull, in his 79th year, the Rev. D. W. ASTON, for forty-seven years pastor of the Independent church at Buckingham. He was Secretary to the Auxiliaries in Buckingham of the Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies from the commencement of his pastorate; to the North Bucks Association for forty years; and to the Anti-slavery Society.

January 10, at No. 7, Regent's Park-terrace, of pleurisy, in his 64th year, ALFRED AUGUSTUS FAY, Esq., of the firm of De la Rue and Co.

January 12, at his father's residence, Hackney, aged 22, Mr. THOMAS GILLESPIE, jun., late Associate and theological student at King's College, London.

January 14, at 3, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London, in his 86th year, Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS.

January 16, at the Hill-house, Stroud, in his 77th year, Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL.

January 26, at the Grange, Leyton, Essex, deeply regretted, in his 64th year, JOHN LANE, Esq.

January 16, at Clarence-villa, Finchley-road, in his 8th year, HERBERT BROOKER, the eldest child of Mr. F. DANIELL, of New Bond-street.

January 17, at 46, New Bond-street, in his 72nd year, Mr. JOHN RODWELL, bookseller.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Mining operations and Mining schemes are just now absorbing nearly all the spare capital and time of Stock Exchange speculators. The glowing accounts received from California, and the equally attractive reports sent from the "diggings" in South Australia, are, we should say, very likely to counteract the influence of the publication now and then of such "Golden Dreams and Waking Realities," as Mr. Shaw has so vividly portrayed. It is now pretty evident, that some people must be reaping very thick crops of that grain, to the growth of which the climate of our own country is certainly very unfavourable. Fancy a man going out "before breakfast," and picking up a piece of solid gold weighing 13 lbs. We can hardly realize it. Yet we are told that such things are now of frequent occurrence in the new diggings in Australia. The last advices from thence state that the whole population were moving towards this district (Buninyong, about eighty miles from Melbourne), and that it had already been ascertained that the creeks and rivers for many surrounding miles, were likewise rich. It is further stated, that "the number of persons already at the place was upwards of 2,000, and careful calculations seemed to show that the average to each man was at least an ounce a day. Many cases of individual success were most remarkable. One

man had obtained £1,500 in a week; and another, a blacksmith, had got £1,000. A party of three men found 20 pounds weight in one day, while another, before breakfast, raised 13 pounds weight." The consequences of this may be imagined. Desertions from the ordinary occupations of life were taking place by hundreds. "Numbers of all classes were leaving daily, including labourers, mechanics, clerks, shopkeepers, merchants, and professional men. There was hardly any possibility of getting ships' crews; and the "Troubadour," which brought the present intelligence to Bombay, was only enabled to sail by obtaining her complement of men from among the seamen confined on short sentences in the Melbourne gaol. Even that, however, appears to have been attended with difficulty, since it is said only six would accept the offer, all the others preferring to remain their time for the sake of getting ultimately to the mines. Four or five large ships were ready for sea and detained for want of hands. The salaries of the Government officers had been increased fifty per cent, and labour of all kinds had advanced in proportion."

These are the last accounts, and there can be no doubt they will have great influence in promoting emigration to the Australian colonies. So anxious are merchants and employers, in Sydney and other large towns, for a larger supply in the labour market, that they have subscribed already £3,000 towards the promotion of emigration. In regard to Mining schemes, with which we at first set out, several new companies have been formed. The Freehold Gold Mining Company is the most conspicuous of these, and it has already purchased from Government 500 acres, "abounding in gold quartz." Californian shares have all risen, especially those of the Anglo-Californian Company. In short, a mad course of speculation is started, by which some will, doubtless, rapidly accumulate fortunes; others, and the majority, as rapidly lose them. There is no "royal road" to wealth safe to travel on.

The Stock Market has been heavy during the week, but yesterday and to-day has been much firmer. The false rumours respecting the fortification of London, &c., which have been very industriously circulated by speculators and others, have had some influence in creating a feeling of uneasiness and deterring a rise in prices. The arbitrary constitution of Louis Napoleon, has also excited some dismal apprehensions; but, on the whole, prices are very little altered.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Monday.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cons. for Acct.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3½ per Ct.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Annuities...	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
India Stock ..	216	216½	216½	216½	216½	216½
Bank Stock ..	216	216½	216½	216½	216½	216½
Exchq. Bills..	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.
India Bonds ..	— pm.	— pm.	— pm.	— pm.	— pm.	— pm.
Long Annuity.	7 1-16	—	7 1-16	—	7 1-16	—

The Foreign Market has also been dull, but quotations have but slightly varied from our last. Mexican has been run higher, the last reports being looked upon as favourable. Spanish, Portuguese, and Northern Bonds have not been much dealt in.

The following are the prices of to-day:—

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 93½; Danish Five per Cents., 103; French Five per Cent. Rentes, 104½ 50c.; Ditto, Three per Cents., 67½ 50c. (Exchange, 25½ 30c.); Granada, 16; Brazilian Bonds, 94½ and ½; Ditto, Small, —; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 30 29½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 95½; Ditto, Deferred, 47; Portuguese Four per Cent., 33½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 100½; Sardinian Five per Cent., 90 90½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. 23½; Venezuela, 36½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 59½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 91½; Equador Bonds, 3½; Austrian Five per Cents., 77.

The Share Market has been more buoyant; but, on the whole, the amount of business done has been meagre. The traffic returns for the week amount to £169,584, against £157,241 received in the corresponding week of last year; an increase, allowing for the increase in mileage, of 5½ per cent. The Irish lines show a similar increase.

Aberdeen, 11½; Boston and Eastern Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 15½ 15½; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; Eastern Counties, 6½ 7; Great Northern, 18½; Great Western, 86 86½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 62 62½; London and Blackwall, 6½ 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 98 99; London and North Western, 115 115½; London and South Western, 85 86; Midland, 58 58½; North British, 7½ 7½; North Stafford, 8½ 8½; South Eastern, 20½; South Wales, 29 30; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; York and North Midland, 22½ 22½; Boulogne and Amiens, 10½; Namur and Liège, 6½; Northern of France, 18½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5½ 5½; Paris and Rouen, 26; Rouen and Havre, 9½.

Two failures have occurred since our last, both of them involving heavy responsibilities. Mr. James Bury Adams, of Cork, is the first, but the

The highest prices are given.

METALS.

ENGLISH IRON, &c.	per ton.	FOREIGN IRON, &c.	per ton.
Bar, bolt, and square.	£ s. d.	Swedish Reg.	14 0 0
London	4 17 6	Ditto faggot	15 0 0
Nail rods	5 17 6	ENGLISH COPPER, &c.	
Hoops	6 12 6	Sheets, sheathing, and	
Sheets, singles	7 7 6	bolts per lb.	0 0 10
Bars, at Cardiff and		Tough cake, per ton	38 10 0
Newport	4 7 6	Tile	37 10 0
Refined metal, Wales.		Old copper, &c. per lb.	0 0 8
Do. Anthracite	3 10 0	FOREIGN COPPER, &c.	
Fig. in Wales	3 0 0	South American, in	
Do. do. forge	3 5 3	bond	77 0 87
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net		ENGLISH LEAD, &c.	
cash	21 18 0	Pig. per ton	16 10 0
Blewitt's Patent Re-		Sheet	17 10 0
finned Iron for bars,		Red lead	19 10 0
rails, &c., free on		White ditto	35 0 0
board, at Newport	3 10 0	Patent shot	31 0 0
Do. do. for tin-plates,		FOREIGN LEAD, &c.	
boiler plates, &c.	4 10 0	Spanish, in bond	15 17 6
Stirling's Patent		ENGLISH TIN, &c.	
toughened pigs, in		Block, per cwt.	4 4 0
Glasgow	2 10 0	Bar	4 5 0
Do. in Wales	3 15 0	Refined	4 10 0
Staffordshire bars, at		FOREIGN TIN, &c.	
the works	5 5 0	Banca	4 4 0
Pigs, in Stafford-		TIN PLATES, &c.	
shire	5 5 0	IC Coke, per box	1 4 0
Rails	5 0 5	IC Charcoal	1 8 6
Chairs	4 0 0	IX ditto	1 14 6
FOREIGN IRON, &c.		SPALTER, &c.	
Swedish	11 10 0	Plates, warehouse,	
CCND	17 0 0	per ton	15 7 6
PSI	0 0 0	Do. to arrive	15 12 6
Gourieff	0 0 0	ZINC, &c.	
Archangel	5 10 0	English sheet, per ton	30 0 0
		QUICKSILVER, &c. per lb.	0 3 0

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The public sales have again been large to-day, say about 15,000 bags, and the pressure has been chiefly on the white descriptions of East India, the imports of which continue heavy; but the prices on the whole have been steadily supported, excepting in a few instances. The lower descriptions of Mauritius and Penang were somewhat cheaper, while the better sorts of sugar were generally in demand, and there was more inquiry for low Madras and Kaur for export. The public sales consisted of 2,500 bags of Mauritius, 2,300 bags of Penang, 7,920 bags of Bengal, 1,070 bags of Madras, and 530 bags 167 baskets of Java. The Mauritius nearly all sold at 31s. to 31s. 6d. for good middling strong yellow, and 27s. 6d. for low middling yellow. The Penang was nearly all bought in at 29s. for good middling soft gray. The Bengals were chiefly sold at 45s. 6d. for white Cossipore; white Benares, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. for good middling; 32s. for low middling; Dohab, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. for good bright yellow; 35s. to 36s. for middling bright yellow; Kaur, 31s. 6d. The Java was all bought in above the market value. In the West India Market 528 hhds. have been sold to-day.

COFFEE.—The sales to-day were of an unimportant character, and comprised only 60 casks of Ceylon. The prices did not show any material alteration.

SALTPEETER.—580 bags of Bengal sold irregularly at public sale to-day at 24s. to 25s. for 15½ to 9½ per cent.; 25s. 6d. for 8½; and 27s. to 29s. 6d. for 7½ to 5½ per cent. refraction.

COCHINEAL.—The sales to-day consisted of 82 bags of Honduras silver, which sold with spirit at 1d. to 2d. advance, viz., from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 4d. for low to good; and 12 bags of Honduras black also sold rather higher, viz., from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy—
For the apparel oft proclaims the man!"—HAMLET.

FOX'S WINTER COATS, 73, CORNHILL,
made from choice colours in Whitneys, Devons, and
Milled Cloths, commencing at £1 16 0
FOX'S LLAMA PALETOT 1 17 6
FOX'S BEAUFORT (Business or Riding Coat) 1 16 0
All sizes of the before-named kept ready for immediate wear.

FOX'S BLACK DRESS COATS (colours warranted) 2 10 0
BLACK DRESS TROUSERS, £1 5s.; and fancy
DOESKIN from 0 18 0

All goods first-class, but at prices to meet the requirements of the most economical. Gentlemen particular as to fashion are specially invited.

**OSBORN & FOX, PRACTICAL TAILOR AND TROUSER
MAKER, 73, CORNHILL.**

Same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.

BEAUTIFUL and LUXURIANT HAIR!

WHISKERS! EYEBROWS! &c., can only with certainty be obtained by using **ELLEN GRAHAM'S NIOUKRENE**. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its extraordinary properties in producing hair, whiskers, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient, preventing hair falling off, and checking greyness, &c. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Sufficient for three months' use, elegantly scented, is sent post-free, on receipt of 24 Postage-stamps, by Miss Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, **NIOUKRENE** is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I had been bald for years; your Nioukrene has quite restored my hair."—Henry Watkins.

"I have used your Nioukrene three weeks, and am happy to inform you that a full moustache is growing."—J. Hammond.

"My hair was turning grey rapidly; it has effectually checked it, and I have new hair growing."—R. Elkins, Surgeon.

"It is the best nursery preparation I ever used."—Mrs. Rose.

LIQUID HAIR DYE.

The only perfect one extant is Miss Graham's. It is a clear liquid, that changes hair in three minutes to any shade, from light auburn to jet black, so natural as to defy detection, does not stain the skin, and is free from every objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye for ever. Price 3s., sent post-free by post for 49 Postage-stamps, by Miss Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

Professor Ryan says:—"Your dye is the only pure and perfect one I have ever analysed; the neutral principle is decidedly superior to all others."

TOE CORNS! DON'T CUT THEM.

POWELL'S radical and perfect Cure for soft and hard corns, giving instant ease to pain. Sent post-free on receipt of fourteen Postage-stamps.

"I have cured my soft corns."—Rev. R. Merry.

"My corns are quite gone."—Robert Eckert.

"I have no more trouble now. Send me another packet."

ANTHONY COOK.

WATTS AND ITS SUPPLEMENT IN ONE.

NEW EDITION OF
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In DOUBLE COLUMNS, 16mo, Ruby type, Price 3s. 6d.; with a beautifully-printed Bible in Morocco, 15s.

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"While the book is one of exceeding excellence, the present Edition is one of unsurpassed beauty—presenting in double columns, within a small space, and at a very limited cost, a publication which deserves the widest diffusion."

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THE CHURCH—ITS REVIVAL.

613 C.M. Salem. Devizes.
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LET Zion and her sons rejoice,
Behold the promised hour;
Her God hath heard her mourning voice,
And comes to exalt his power.

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THE LORD'S SUPPER.

643 L.M. Penitence. Doversdale.
The power and glory of God. KEELM.

O GOD of mercy, God of might,
How should weak sinners bear the sight,
If, as thy power is surely here,
Thine open glory should appear.

The 48mo Edition.—Price 1s. 4d.
MAN—HIS LOVE.

315 T's. Hotham.
Brotherly Love. WESLEY.
JESUS, Lord, we look to thee;
Let us in thy name agree;
Show thyself the Prince of Peace;
Bid all strife for ever cease.
By thy reconciling love,
Every stumbling-block remove;
Each to each unite, endear;
Come and spread thy banner here.

THE GREAT ADVANTAGES OF THIS BOOK ARE,—

1.—IT REMOVES UNNECESSARY THE USE OF MANY BOOKS—since it combines in one, upwards of Eight Hundred carefully-selected Psalms and Hymns, *Three Hundred and Forty of which are from Dr. Watts.*

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RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY
CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. GUTHREY, Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital for Deafness and Rupture, still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, which has never failed in effecting a perfect cure. It is applicable to every variety of Single and Double Rupture, in male or female of any age, however bad or long-standing; is easy and painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.; and will be sent, free by post, to any part of the kingdom, with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of Seven Shillings in postage stamps, or by post-office order.

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A great number of old trusses and testimonials have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which may be seen by any sufferer.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, EARS, &c.

"The most important discovery of the year in medical science is the new remedy for deafness, &c., introduced by Dr. Guthrey."—Medical Review for the year 1850.

Dr. Guthrey's remedy for deafness, &c., permanently restores hearing, enabling the patient in a few days to hear the ticking of a watch, even in cases where the deafness has existed for many years from any cause whatever, and has been successful in hundreds of cases where instruments and surgical assistance have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears, and by its occasional use will prevent deafness occurring again at any future period.

The remedy, which is simple in application, will be sent free by post, with full instructions, on receipt of Seven Shillings in postage stamps, or by post-office order, addressed to Dr. Guthrey, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE
ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In
submitting this SARSAPARILLA to the consideration of the People
of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which
dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound SARSAPARILLA of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD, and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "*The Blood is the Life*." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; synchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juices to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, cold head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or kine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast*. When thrown upon the *corals and joints, rheumatism* in all its forms are introduced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculus, diabetes, or strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing *osteitis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones*. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *hepatic or bilious diseases* are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system*. When it seizes upon the *Brain*, *spinal marrow, or nervous system*, it brings on *its delirious, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind*. When to the *Eyes*, *ophthalmia*; to the *Ears*, *otitis*; to the *Throat*, *bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it *spoils*; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it *rots*; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of *cause and effect*, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their *antidotes*, and all diseases have their *remedies*, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as *measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or kine-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds*,—and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's SARSAPARILLA is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND,

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CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the *Portrait, Family Coat of Arms* (the emblem of the Lion and the Eagle), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 7s. 6d.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1857.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
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2. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of Payments, in One Sum, or on increasing or decreasing Scales.

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"ONE SHILLING A WEEK, WHAT WILL IT DO?"

READER! the above question is worthy of consideration. You may deem this amount very small, but by the following example it is shown, that, by provident forethought, much may be accomplished therewith.

Suppose your age to be thirty-two, for the small premium of about "One Shilling a Week" or £1 10s. 8d. per year, paid to the Society issuing this paper, you can secure at death ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHILLINGS! and which may be bequeathed to wife, children, family, or friend, just as you please. Besides which, this Institution being strictly MUTUAL, giving the whole profits back to the Assured (who are Members), greatly increases the sum secured by the policy.

On being accepted a Member of the Society, and the first premium paid, should death occur that self-same day, you would leave £100, for one year's premium of £2 10s. 8d. Any amount of provision may thus be made, as Policies are granted from £20 to £25,000, to suit the circumstances of all classes.

The husband and father who has made no provision against the event of his death, for those dependent on him for their daily maintenance and comfort, should be deeply anxious, when he reflects upon the fact, that the support of his family depends upon his own uncertain existence, add that at any day or hour they may be deprived of that mainstay which his daily industry secures—the wife left a sorrowing widow, and his offspring fatherless, helpless children; and thus the husband and father the stay and support, the income and the home, be removed for ever from their sight!

Surely, then, one spark of principle and forethought ought to be sufficient to influence a man to make some provision for those dear to him—a provision which the resources of LIFE ASSURANCE place within his reach.

Well may it then be asked, Who would not thus appropriate One Shilling a Week for the future support and well-being of those we love? having in the doing thereof the certainty of this small amount of less than two-pence per day returning so great a blessing, and at a time when so much needed.

These "HOUSEHOLD WORDS" are issued by the Directors of the above Society. Chief Office, 63, Moorgate-street, London. Where detailed and ample prospectuses may be obtained (gratis), and all the above-mentioned advantages secured.

By order,

H. C. EIFFE, Secretary.

Dec., 1850.

LOANS GRANTED.

SMOKE ACT.

BEST WELCH COALS, free from smoke in burning, delivered at 38s. per ton. The favour of a trial solicited by
E. and W. STURGE.
Bridge Wharf, City-road.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO SECURE THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS YEAR'S ENTRY, PROPOSALS MUST BE LODGED AT THE HEAD-OFFICE, OR AT ANY OF THE SOCIETY'S AGENTS, ON OR BEFORE 1st MARCH.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Is an Institution peculiarly adapted to afford provisions for families. It is a PURELY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The whole PROFITS are allocated every THREE YEARS amongst Policies of more than five years' duration. No part is, as in the case of a Proprietary Company, diverted from those who are Assured and paid away to Shareholders. The additions which have already been made to Policies afford the clearest evidence of the prosperity of the Institution, and the great advantages derived by its Members.

Since the Society was instituted in 1831, the additions to Policies have been at the rate of Two Pounds per Cent. per Annum, not only on the sums Assured, but also on all the additions accumulated from time to time, so that the Bonus of Two Pounds per Cent. declared at 1st March, 1850, was equal to about Two POUNDS FOURTEEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. per Annum on the sums originally assured by the earlier Policies.

The total additions to Policies made at, and preceding, 1st March, 1850, amounted to FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE POUNDS.

EFFECT OF ADDITIONS.

ON A POLICY FOR £1,000, dated 1st March, 1833, £1486 7s. 8d. will be payable, if it become a claim, during the current year, after payment of this year's Premium. This is an addition of nearly FORTY-NINE per Cent. on the SUM ASSURED. Supposing such a Policy to have been effected at the age of Thirty, the additions, if now applied in reduction of the future Premium, would reduce the Premium from £25 10s. 10d. to £23 15s. 8d., being Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, or Seven-eighths of a Pound per Cent. only on the sum Assured; and even this small payment must be reduced every THREE YEARS during the subsistence of the Policy, and may not only ultimately be extinguished, but leave further additions to be afterwards made to the Policy.

The ADDITIONS or BONUSES may, in the option of the Assured, be applied thus:—

1. They may be added to the sum payable at death;
2. They may be commuted into a present payment; or,
3. They may be applied in reduction of the future Premiums.

AMOUNT ASSURED £3,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 130,000
ACCUMULATED FUND 636,000

Tables of Rates, and Forms of Proposal, may be had (free) on application at the Society's Offices.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

Medical Referees paid by the Society.

THE ALBANY CHAMBER LAMP, 4s.

4s. 6d., 5s. each.

REGISTERED JUNE 18, 1851.

The Albany Chamber Lamp Candles burn 7 hours each, 12 in a box, 10d. per box. This is, without exception, the best and safest lamp in use; it is invaluable for carrying about the house, for lighting halls, staircases, bedrooms, or for a night light.

May be obtained retail from Charles Parsons, 210, Oxford-street; Samuel Gill, 149, Regent-street; Messrs. Neighbour and Son, 127, High Holborn; George Armstrong, 42, Old Bond-street; and wholesale from the Manufacturer.

S. CLARKE, ALBANY LAMP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, 55, ALBANY-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK.

N.B.—Beware of imitation; see that the name, Albany Chamber Lamp, registered June 18, 1851, is stamped on the glass holder of the lamp; also the name on the Box of Candles PATENT ALBANY CHAMBER LAMP CANDLES, S. Clarke, Manufacturer, London.

PIANOFORTES.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Manufacturer, has on hand a large assortment of New and Second-hand PICCOLO, COTTAGE, CABINET, and SQUARE PIANOS, at very low prices, which he can confidently recommend; and begs to call the notice of Purchasers to his celebrated Piccolos, with all the latest improvements, and full Compass, at TWENTY-EIGHT GUINEAS each, warranted to stand any climate. Packed for the Country, and Cases sent free of charge.

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WILLIAM SPRAGUE is manufacturing a FULL COMPASS DOUBLE-ACTION CONCERTINA, with the very latest improvements, for Six Guineas, French polished, box included.—Warranted.

Others of EIGHT and TEN Guineas each: the best that can be made. These instruments, from their extreme portability, are admirably adapted for Ladies or Gentlemen travelling.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE invites attention to his celebrated FLUTINAS and ACCORDIONS, of the best manufacture, superior to any other house in the Trade.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, No. 7, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, LONDON.

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